

THE

# North-China Herald

AND

## SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. LXI., No. 1620.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 22, 1898.

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### LATEST MAIL DATES.

|                     |         |                |         |
|---------------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| England .....       | July 8  | Hankow .....   | Aug. 18 |
| San Francisco ..... | 26      | Yokohama ..... | 15      |
| Hongkong .....      | Aug. 15 | Nagasaki ..... | 19      |
| Tientsin .....      | 18      | Foochow .....  | 15      |

Shanghai mail advices of the 4th of July were received in London on the 8th of Aug.

### The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1898.

### THE CHARGE OF JINGOISM.

THE letter which we publish in another column, signed "R. I. P.," really opens up the wide question whether anything is worth going to war about. "War," as our correspondent says truly enough, "would mean the sacrifice of thousands of lives and millions of money, the dislocation of our trade, and the weakening of our power by the destruction of part of our navy." Put enough stress on this, and we shall never go to war. Our correspondent would draw up a balance-sheet; the whole trade of China is worth say £5,000,000 a year to us; a war with Russia and France would dislocate that trade and others and cost, say £200,000,000. Obviously, we had better not go to war.

The foundation of England's greatness are her ships, colonies, and commerce, and our statesmen in the last century knew this, and they fought all comers to secure the colonies and the commerce. It is almost entirely to war that we owe our wide empire. If the statesmen of the last century had looked at the matter in the petty-commercial spirit that inspires so many writers to-day who call all who take wider views jingoes, there would have been no Greater Britain to-day. This is not a world where you can get an imperial position by asking for it, you must fight for it, and not count the immediate cost. We opened China to the world; we might have taken it for ourselves and made it a second India; but we contented ourselves with throwing it open to the whole world on equal terms. This does not suit the rivals who are coming in now to reap where we have sown. They naively admit that if the race is to be on equal terms we are certain to win, and therefore they have agreed to try and handicap us. The handicap is to be in favour of Russia in the north, Germany in Shantung, France in the South, etc., etc. Does not this threaten our material interests? Yet

"R.I.P." himself allows that "if our honour or our material interests are actually threatened, evidently war is the only remedy."

Our correspondent does not deny that Russia aims at the virtual annexation of Manchuria. If she wished philanthropically to force open and develop regions where extension of our trade is already checked by the abuses of a corrupt and inefficient administration, or if she were merely anxious, as the *Echo de Chine* says, "to worthily complete the work of general utility that she has taken on her shoulders, i.e., the Trans-Siberian Railway," Russia could not object to our finding the funds for a railway from Shanhaikuan to Newchwang. Russian officials have plainly said that Manchuria is a rich country and they want it to repay them for some of the money that has been wasted in Siberia; and if our treaty rights stand in the way, so much the worse for us. And "R.I.P." would have us pocket this, pocket the destruction of Newchwang with all its mainly English and American trade, because a war would cost us more than we shall lose by letting Newchwang go. But he who lets each little bit go because it is not worth fighting about, has in the end nothing left to fight for.

"Would Russian tariffs," says "R.I.P.," "if they were imposed on our goods, hamper us more than likin and the present want of means of communication?" Yes; because they would be framed for that purpose and aimed specially at the exclusion of our goods, while likin and the present want of means of communication apply to all alike. Russia, holding Manchuria, could of course shut out our goods even if the Chinese wanted them. Let "R.I.P." read the article by Mr. A. J. Wilson, himself altogether an anti-jingo, in the *Investors' Review* of the 15th of July. We give an extract from it in our review of the mail papers in another column. Here is another extract: "The truth of the matter is, that Russia is utilising foreign brains and foreign capital and employing foreign workmen only so far as her rulers see that they can promote the ultimate self-containedness of the Empire by such aid. Emphatically, the Russian commercial policy is based on the motto 'Russia for the Russians, and for none but the Russians.' In pursuance of this policy, although the Government of

the Emperor condescends to borrow so many hundred or thousand millions of francs per annum from the French, and to utilise Belgian companies to build its railways and support its manufactures, the whole endeavour of the Government is to, in the end, exclude the foreigner from every branch of Russian industry and commerce. We already some time ago drew attention to the new law in regard to shipping which is of a piece with the entire commercial policy of the Emperor. After 1,900, vessels carrying a foreign flag will find Russian ports closed to them or almost so. Utterly averse to England's entering into any foreign war as Mr. Wilson is, he cannot help seeing that we must sooner or later maintain our rights in China by force of arms. There is no denying the existence of "the danger of a conflict one day between the spirit of exclusiveness, of despotic overmastery, and the spirit of freedom."

But what makes us most angry with Lord Salisbury is that it is not a question of war now at all, though if war is certain sooner or later, shall we be in a better position when we have allowed Russia to consolidate herself in Manchuria? But, as "R. I. P." says, "the Russians do not want war." It is pure "bluff" to which Lord Salisbury has given way; and the moment it looks as if the English Press and people were going to put a little spirit into our Foreign Office, the St. Petersburg semi-official Press adopts a tone friendly to Great Britain, and "urges the removal of the discussion of the China Question from the heated atmosphere of Peking"—who stirred up the fires?—"to London or St. Petersburg, with the view of arriving at an agreement inspired by mutual concessions." "Mutual Concessions" is a gem; the light-fingered gentleman goes through your pockets, and when you get him by the collar and demand your property back, he says: "Don't let us get heated over this little misunderstanding; let us arrive at an agreement inspired by mutual concessions."

### Summary of News.

THE French mail of the 16th of July arrived here on the 17th inst. by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Indus*.

THE Canadian Pacific mail of the 2nd of August arrived here on the 20th inst. by the R.M.S. *Empress of India*.

THE American mail of the 26th of July arrived here on the 21st inst. by the O & O. Co.'s steamer *Gaelic*.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow afternoon for Europe by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Ernest Simons*.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

London, 15th August.

#### THE BILL.

The War expenditure of the United States is estimated at 150 million dollars.

### "DON'T GIVE UP THE PHILIPPINES."

Several of the leading American journals declare that the community of interests of Great Britain and the United States in China in the present situation constitutes a pressing reason for America laying a firm hold on the Philippines.

London, 16th August.

#### THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

Sir H. H. Kitchener, with the Warwickshire Regiment, the Lincolnshire Regiment, and the Seaforth Highlanders, has left Atbara for the front.

The cavalry and artillery start to-day.

#### THE U.S. TROOPS AT MANILA SUFFICIENT.

America will not send more troops to the Philippines unless requested to do so by General Merritt.

London, 17th August.

#### RESIGNATION.

The Madrid Press discuss the loss of the Spanish Colonial Empire in a tone of philosophic resignation.

#### ALL RUSSIA ASKS.

A semi-official Russian statement has been made that Russia is solely anxious to secure her recently gained advantages in the Far East, and that she contemplates no fresh acquisitions nor does she desire to injure the economic interests of Great Britain.

London, 18th August.

#### A CHANGE IN THE U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT.

Judge William R. Day, U. S. Secretary of State, has resigned, and the Hon. John Hay, U. S. Ambassador in London, succeeds him.

#### THE HARMONIOUS RESULT OF THE CONCERT OF EUROPE.

Anarchy reigns supreme in the interior of Crete. Fifteen hundred outlaws are at large, and murders are daily increasing.

London, 19th August.

#### THE BENEVOLENT CONTROL OF EUROPE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* dwells semi-officially on the difficulties the Americans will experience in introducing autonomy in the Philippines, and advocates a gradual introduction under the strict yet benevolent control of Europe.

#### MOVING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The opinion in America is strengthening in favour of the retention of the Philippines by the United States.

London, 20th August.

#### RUSSIA DISLIKES A HEATED ATMOSPHERE.

The *Novoe Vremya* and *Novosti* have adopted a tone friendly to Great Britain, and the latter urges the removal of the discussion of the China

Question from the heated atmosphere of Peking to London or St. Petersburg, with the view of arriving at an agreement inspired by mutual concessions.

#### THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR SENT BACK TO HIS POST.

It is understood that M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, is returning unexpectedly to London.

#### NOT ENOUGH DISCIPLINE.

The lawlessness of the American troops who are occupying Santiago de Cuba is disquieting the authorities in Washington, and more regiments have been ordered to proceed to Santiago.

London, 22nd August.

#### WHAT WILL DEWEY DO?

The Spaniards are raising the contention that the surrender of Manila is invalid, because it was subsequent to the signature of the Peace Protocol.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Hongkong, 15th August.

#### RETIREMENT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The German cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta* has arrived at Hongkong with Governor-General Augustin on board. There was no change at Manila.

Hongkong, 16th August.

#### MANILA TAKEN.

General Merritt took Manila on Saturday, the 13th instant.

Hongkong, 21st August.

#### LATEST NEWS FROM MANILA.

The chartered steamer *China* left Manila on the 18th inst. and reports all quiet in the city, and business resumed.

After the capture of the city there were some street fights between Spanish and American soldiers, and several were killed.

The insurgents are entering the city in large numbers but are disarmed before being allowed to enter. Several attempts at looting have been made, but have been promptly checked.

THE Director of Sicaoai Observatory reports: Monday 15th of August, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 14th.—There is an important depression but rather far to the S.E. of Japan. It seems to advance towards the N. The depression of the China Sea is filling up on land between Hongkong and Hainan. Thunderstorms and showers at Shanghai in the afternoon.—State on the morning of the 15th.—Fine and warm weather. Barometer is rising but remains still inferior to the normal means.—Probabilities, 5.30 p.m.—Fine weather. Variable breezes along the entire coast, with local thunderstorms.—Tuesday, 16th August, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 15th.—High pressures over S.W. Japan and the Loochoos: low pressures in the valley of the Yangtze. The depression of the Pacific moves away to the N.E. of Japan. Fine weather.—State on the morning of the 16th.—Fine and warm weather. Barometer below the average, but rising pretty rapidly. Probabilities, 5 p.m.—Barometer



normal. Fine weather. Light winds from the S.W. on the S. coast and from the S.E. on the N. coast. Wednesday, 17th August, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 16th.*—High pressures over Siberia and the Pacific to the S. of Japan. Variable breezes in the S. Return of the monsoon at the mouth of the Yangtze. *State on the morning of the 17th.*—Fine weather. Rather free monsoon. Barometer above the normal mean.—*Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—Fine weather. Very variable breezes in the S.; moderate to fresh monsoon from S. to S.E. over the N. coast. There are signs of a typhoon to the S. of Hongkong, advancing towards the N. or the N.W.—Thursday, 18th August, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 17th.*—High pressures between Japan and the Loochoos; moderate monsoon over the N. coast. A typhoon seems to advance over the China Sea between the Philippine islands and the coast of Macao and to go towards the N.W.—*State on the morning of the 18th.*—Fine and warm weather at Shanghai. Barometer on the decline and below the average.—*Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—The typhoon which has crossed the north of the China Sea in a N.W. direction, will fill up on land to the W. of Hongkong. Warm, unsettled, and thunderstormy weather. Rather fresh monsoon over the N. coast; variable winds in the S.—Friday, 19th August, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 18th.*—The typhoon is falling upon land to the N. of Hainan. High pressures between Formosa and Japan. Warm and very sultry weather at Shanghai. Violent thunderstorm during the night beginning at 11.30 p.m. at Sicawei.—*State on the morning of the 19th.*—Rainy and thunderstormy weather. Barometer above the average.—*Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—Unsettled and showery weather. Moderate monsoon over the N. coast; and variable breezes in the S. Local thunderstorms.—Saturday, 20th August, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 19th.*—Rather high barometric pressure over the coast of China, chiefly in the S., and almost normal in Japan. Monsoon completely interrupted along the coast and replaced by winds variable as to direction and intensity. *State on the morning of the 20th.*—The barometer is already high and continues to rise. The weather remains however rainy and thunderstormy. Sunday, 21st August, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 20th.*—High pressures over the N. of the Sea of Japan and E. of Siberia. There are signs of a depression which is forming or approaching over the Pacific to the S.E. of Formosa. Heavy showers at Shanghai. Thunder at intervals. *State on the morning of the 21st.*—Overcast and relatively cool weather. Pressure above the mean. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—The depression of the Pacific seems likely to advance towards the N.W. Unsettled but rather fine weather. The monsoon will be replaced by moderate N. to N.E. breezes along the whole coast.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.  
(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)  
1898.

|         | Fahr. | Thermometer. | Rainfall   |
|---------|-------|--------------|------------|
|         | Min.  | Max.         | in inches. |
| Aug. 15 | 78.0  | 93.7         | ...        |
| " 16    | 81.0  | 93.0         | ...        |
| " 17    | 80.0  | 92.0         | ...        |
| " 18    | 80.6  | 97.0         | 0.42       |
| " 19    | 73.2  | 78.0         | 1.63       |
| " 20    | 73.1  | 79.8         | 1.57       |
| " 21    | 71.7  | 83.0         | ...        |

|         | Fahr. | Thermometer. | Rainfall   |
|---------|-------|--------------|------------|
|         | Min.  | Max.         | in inches. |
| Aug. 15 | 78.0  | 91.0         | ...        |
| " 16    | 78.0  | 89.0         | ...        |
| " 17    | 77.5  | 90.8         | ...        |
| " 18    | 78.5  | 91.8         | ...        |
| " 19    | 79.0  | 94.0         | ...        |
| " 20    | 80.5  | 92.6         | ...        |
| " 21    | 79.0  | 91.0         | ...        |

In a few days the Senior Consul, Dr. O. Stuebel, leaves for a short trip to Japan, his duties in the meantime being carried out by the German Consul at Hankow who will arrive here shortly for the purpose. About the end of September or the middle of October, Dr. Stuebel goes home on a year's leave.

The death of Mr. T. W. B. Chisholm, of Messrs. Wheelock & Co., announced in our obituary column, has caused a feeling of general regret among all his many friends and acquaintances. He has had a long struggle with typhoid fever and its consequences, a struggle made much more severe for him by the terribly hot weather. As an amateur jockey he was very successful, for he was a true sportsman, and his personal qualities endeared him to his many friends. He was only twenty-seven, and his premature death is universally lamented. The funeral took place at the New Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. The esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held was sufficiently testified to by the large attendance of his personal friends and acquaintances, nearly 150 being present. The services in the chapel and at the grave were conducted in a very impressive manner by the Rev. J. B. Ost. During the day the flags at the Race Club and on the opium hulk *Ariel* were half-masted as a mark of respect to the deceased.

It is with genuine regret that we have to state that news was received here by wire on Wednesday of the death of Mr. William Pugh, of the firm of Evans, Pugh & Co. of Hankow. Mr. Pugh was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and was one of a number of men from the noble foundation of Dean Colet who came out to China in various capacities in the sixties, among them being Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, the late Governor of the Straits Settlements. He arrived in China in 1863 to join the tea firm of Gilman & Co. at Canton, and was subsequently transferred to Shanghai. After some years he joined Mr. J. H. Evans, of Dent & Co., the firm assuming its present title of Evans, Pugh & Co. Mr. Pugh was greatly distressed by the premature death last year of his son who was associated with him in business. He paid a brief visit to China some five years ago, and has since resided in England. He was a man of great intelligence, and very sterling qualities, and was very much liked by all who knew him. He was getting on for sixty years of age.

The Railway Administration had arranged to open the Woosung-Shanghai Railway on Tuesday morning, but owing to the non-arrival from the north of luggage vans and covered waggons for the goods traffic they have been compelled to defer the opening of the line for the time being. There has been mismanagement somewhere, but it is clear that the Shanghai railway authorities are in no way responsible for this.

We circulated a notification containing the regulations of the Shanghai-Woosung Railway which should have been opened for traffic on the 17th inst., this, owing to unforeseen circumstances, being unavoidably postponed for a short period. Not only does it give the regulations for ensuring the safe government of the line, but also gives time-tables of trains to and from Shanghai and Woosung with tariffs for both passenger and freight conveyance.

Mr. P. T. SOMERVILLE LARGE, a retired Indian Engineer, arrived by the *Empress of India* to inspect and report on the proposed Shanghai-Nanking Railway. He leaves for the interior on Wednesday, accompanied by Pan Taotai, a Director of the proposed line.

The statement that has gained some currency that the question of the liability for the collision between the *Jean Bart* and the *Helen Brewer* was to be arbitrated on by Sir Nicholas Hannen is quite in-

correct. It was proposed at one time by Mr. Goodnow, the U.S. Consul-General, who is looking after the interests of the *Helen Brewer*, that the question should be arbitrated on by the Count de Bezure, himself, and a third arbitrator to be selected by them, preferably Sir Nicholas Hannen or Mr. Byron Brennan, the British Consul General. But this was not agreed to, and all the available evidence was taken by the Commission here, as already recorded in these columns, to be adjudicated on by the French Admiralty or, if necessary, the Court of Claims at Paris. Meanwhile the Captain of the *Jean Bart* has been instructed by the French Admiralty to sue the *Helen Brewer* in the U.S. Consular Court, and is only awaiting the formal authorisation of his Admiral before commencing proceedings.

ANOTHER correspondent writes from Kuling under date the 10th inst.—Heavy rains have fallen here this week but it bids fair to be clear to-day. The dedication of the new church is to take place next Sabbath. Dr. Griffith John is expected to preach the sermon. The conference begins also on that day. There are about five hundred foreigners here. The stone portico of the church fell not long ago injuring several workmen, one seriously, but all seem to be progressing under the skilful hands of Dr. Geo. Huntley.

OUR Kiukiang correspondent writes:—Continuing the maximum readings in your correspondent's house at Kuling the following is the list:—

|            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 5th August | .....75° |
| 6th "      | .....75° |
| 7th "      | .....72° |
| 8th "      | .....71° |
| 9th "      | .....70° |
| 10th "     | .....72° |
| 11th "     | .....74° |
| 12th "     | .....77° |
| 13th "     | .....76° |
| 14th "     | .....77° |
| 14th "     | .....77° |

Minimum during this period 69°.

The Kuling conference is now in session, having commenced on Saturday, when the church was dedicated. The Landrents' meeting is fixed for Friday, the 19th inst.

On Thursday was the most oppressive day this summer, but at 11.30 p.m. a thunderstorm burst over Shanghai, and made the night somewhat cooler.

THERE was a difference of nineteen degrees between the highest reading of the thermometer in the Settlement on Thursday (97°) and Friday (78°).

The severe thunderstorm that passed over Shanghai late on Thursday night was the indirect cause of at least one death, that of an aged Chinese, a confirmed opium smoker, and a sufferer from an affection of the heart. The man lived in the Nanzing Road, and when the storm commenced was sitting outside his door. The first flash of lightning so frightened him that he fell back dead.

WHAT was thought to be an earthquake shock was felt on the Bubbling Well Road and throughout the western suburb on Thursday night, but it was without doubt, as we learn from the Sicawei Observatory, the shock of the explosion of two boats loaded with gunpowder which were struck by the lightning at about 11.30 p.m. in the creek near the factory. The shock was felt at Sicawei.

DURING the progress of the violent storm which broke over the Settlement on Thursday night, the lightning struck one of the electric light wires and the current travelling along burnt out two of the machines at the Station on the Hongkew Creek. The consequence was that the arc lights in the Louza district were extinguished, whilst the incandescent lighting in other districts

was interfered with. The damage, however, was only slight and easily repaired and the machines were on Friday running as usual. The storm notwithstanding the wind which accompanied it does not appear to have done any material damage either in the Settlement or in the harbour. A few tiles were blown off and a few small craft left their moorings but so far as we can gather without any serious happenings.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following in reference to the storm on Thursday night:—The Kiangnan Arsenal and Lung-wah Pagoda seem to have been about the centre of the storms. Foreigners and natives alike say that they never witnessed such a storm or heard such deafening, terrific peals of thunder here or in any other part of China before. At the loudest peal the two foreigners there who were watching the storm together instinctively clung to one another, one of them feeling as though he were fainting away. They certainly thought they and their house could never come out of the storm safe and sound. Finding themselves all right they made a round of the houses, quite expecting that the lightning must have struck somewhere but happily their fears were not realised. On Friday morning, however, they found that a boat on the creek near the Pagoda close to where it joins the Huangpu had been struck, and of the eleven people on board six were killed and a man who was on the bank had had his head split open.

THERE has been some misapprehension in reference to the comparison in Thursday's leader of the foreign trade of India and China, owing to our having taken it for granted that it was generally known that "Rs." means tens of rupees, "Rs." being the sign for rupees.

In another column will be found a most interesting story, from the San Francisco *Argonaut*, of the naval fight off Santiago. When the Russian papers call this fight a slaughter, they overlook the tender humanity with which the Americans treated their enemies directly the combat was over.

THE weather has been excessively hot at Hankow. When the *Kiangfoo* was there on Wednesday last, the thermometer in the captain's cabin stood at 101° and on deck at 134°. While the thermometer was thus raging, a large lighter full of kerosene oil on fire drifted down by the *Kiangfoo*, adding a few more degrees to the temperature. Captain Bassett had it towed out to the middle of the river, and it drifted harmlessly away.

THE *Echo de Chine* announces in its issue of yesterday that M. D. M. Pozdnéiev, Chief Secretary of the Chancellery of the Finance Minister at St. Petersburg, and author of a book in two volumes, *A Description of Manchuria*, is coming out by the Trans-Siberian railway to replace M. Pokotilov as Director of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Peking. Also that the archives of the Belgium Consulate have been removed to the residence of M. Hubert, 53, Bubbling Well Road.

UNLESS all signs fail, the resignation of Lord Salisbury is near at hand. We do not believe for one moment the story that his weakness is due to the Queen's determination that there shall be no war until she is gone. The Queen has never put her own feelings before her duty to her country; she has been always a patriot first, and a woman afterwards, and much as in her old age she must shrink from the idea of a foreign war she is a constitutional sovereign of the highest type, and would never put her personal wishes against the advice of her Ministers. The weakness is in Lord Salisbury, and this is being realised at home. Straws show the direction of the wind. In the illustrations to the "Essence of Parliament" in this week's *Punch* is a sketch by E. T. Reed entitled "Policy of the 'Open Door.'" Chamberlain is holding open for Lord

Salisbury a door labelled "Exit from Office." "Chorus of *Lukenwarm Supporters*, (within). 'Must you really be going?'" On the back page of the *World*, a very Conservative paper, is a full-page advertisement of the United Kingdom Tea Company. The prominent words, in large type, read: "Will Lord Salisbury remain in power or resign office?"

THE resignation of Judge Day, which is announced by Reuter this week, can only be due to failing health. Judge Day is an intimate personal friend of President McKinley, living opposite to him in the one street of the little town of Canton, Ohio. When Mr. Sherman was appointed Secretary of State, it was generally known that he was incapacitated by age to be more than a figure-head, and the President, who had formed the highest opinion of his friend Judge Day's abilities, persuaded the latter to represent him in the State Department as Assistant Secretary, the President being really his own Secretary of State. An amusing but true story is told in Washington to illustrate Mr. Sherman's mental condition. The rule of the Department is for the officials to bring the documents of the day to the Secretary for signature at 3 p.m., the office being closed at 4. The subordinate officials in the Department are ardent lovers of base ball, and on one occasion an important match was to be played at 4 p.m. The officials, who were anxious to get to the match in good time, brought the documents of the day to Mr. Sherman to sign at 2 p.m. and at 3 p.m. told him it was time to close the office, and he never discovered the trick that was played on him.

The appointment of Col. John Hay, the U.S. Ambassador at London, to succeed Judge Day is highly significant. It looks undoubtedly towards the Anglo-American understanding, if not alliance, which the war with Spain and the attitude of the Continental Powers have done so much to foster. It will be difficult to replace Colonel Hay in London, but he is likely to make a notable Secretary of State.

In consequence of the rain the cricket matches arranged for Saturday afternoon had perforce to be abandoned as also the yacht races.

News has been received by telegraph that three districts in Szechuan have been suddenly inundated by freshets from the west and that a number of lives have been destroyed by the catastrophe.

THE *literati* of Kuangsi are now also fairly awakened to the necessity of informing themselves as to what is going on in the world and other parts of the Empire, and the first step to the desired end has been the proposed establishment of a vernacular paper to be called the *Wupao*, from Wuchow, which is to be the birth-place of the new journal.

THE *Sinwén-pao* gives the following telegram from its Peking correspondents. "An expectant Taotai named Chang Hêng-chia has been appointed by Imperial edict Chinese Minister to Corea." This will be the first Chinese Minister to Corea in a history of nearly 3,000 years' intercourse between the two countries. Nothing is known of the new Minister.

A TELEGRAM through native sources at Peking states that Dr. Yung Wing has succeeded at last in obtaining a loan of 40 million taels from a syndicate, which bears the Chinese appellation of Anglo-Chinese Commercial Company, Limited, for the purpose of constructing the proposed Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway. The preliminary agreement was signed on the 28th ult., the terms being 4½ per cent interest per annum, issued at 90.

AN Imperial Edict of the 14th instant promotes Lien Yuan, Taotai of the Hui-Chao-Chia Intendancy (Swatow Taotai) of Kuangtung to the Provincial Judgeship of Anhui, vice Hsü Shou-pêng, transferred; and Shên Shou-chien, Taotai of the Yen-

Yi-Tsao-Chi Intendancy of Shantung, is transferred to Swatow vice Lien Yuan promoted as above. An expectant taotai of Shantung, Pêng Yü-sun, is appointed by the same decree to the last-named Intendancy.

THE mandarins appear to be considering a name for such ports of international commerce as China may herself voluntarily open as apart from Treaty ports. It has been suggested to use the characters

*Tung-shang-chang* (通商場), "Commercial Port," for such places, and Woosung will probably be called *Woosung Tung-shang-chang*, or the Commercial port of Woosung. The above term was first used, we learn, by the Chékiang authorities to designate the annexe to the Hangchow Settlement.

THE *Universal Gazette* (formerly the *Daily Chinese Progress*) states that an arrangement has been made with Japan by the Hanyang Iron Works to sell to the former country a large quantity of iron turned out by the above works at the rate of Tls. 24 per ton. Experiments made in Japan show that the iron of the Hanyang Iron Works is fully equal to English iron and is moreover considerably cheaper.

THE *Daily Chinese Progress* publishes the following special telegram from Peking: "An Imperial edict has been issued appointing Huang Chun-hsien, Salt Intending of Central Hunan, Minister to the Court of Tokio," vice Yü Kêng time-expired. It also appears that H. E. Huang was for some years an *attaché* in the Chinese legation at Tokio previous to his appointment as Consul-General at Singapore, hence H.E. is already familiar with his new post.

H.E. PROVINCIAL Treasurer Nieh left this for his post at Soochow early yesterday morning, as it is stated in native official circles that the dispute over the Ningpo cemetery has been nearly settled at Peking between the Tsungli Yamén and the French Minister. H.E. Nieh will upon arrival at Soochow most probably take over the acting seals of the Governorship of this province in order to enable H.E. Kuei Chun to go up to Peking for his Imperial audience prior to going to Szechuan to take over the Viceregal seals of that province.

AN Imperial edict of the 11th instant appoints a Manchu named Jui To-pu to the Salt Intendancy of Central Hunan vice Huang Chün-hsien (Wong Kung-doo, ex-Consul-General at Singapore). As no edict has so far been received here as to what Huang Taotai's appointment is to be, it is rumoured in local native official circles that H.E. is either to be appointed a Minister abroad or promoted to some higher post in the provinces, he having been Governor Ch'ên of Hunan's right-hand man in the recent innovations in that, heretofore, very conservative province.

AN Imperial edict of the 19th instant states as follows: Following upon our edict abolishing for ever the use of *wenchang* essays and substituting instead practical essays on modern up-to-date subjects, thereby doing away, for good, with the hollow, useless, and unpractical methods of an obsolete age, we gave our consent to the recommendations of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and Governor Chên Pao-chên of Hunan suggesting definite regulations for the government of future literary examinations. We now hereby further decree that the Emperor himself shall hereafter be present at the Palace examinations of new Doctors and give out the themes to be written upon, as these examinations are the most important of all, being the final test of the capabilities of candidates for official preferment. On the other hand the Palace examinations before us to test fine penmanship shall be abolished, as calligraphy is but an empty accomplishment.



It is reported from Tientsin that the Viceroy Jung Lu has appointed the expectant Taotai Yen Fu to be a member of the newly resuscitated Peiyang Naval Bureau. Mr. Yen Tsung-kuang, as he was then known, was a graduate of the Foochow Naval Academy, then under Captain, now Admiral, Richard Tracey. After graduation and some practice as assistant tutor of navigation in his old Academy, Mr. Yen was appointed an Instructor of technical navigation in the then newly established (1880) Tientsin Naval Academy. After a few years he renounced his Military or rather Naval rank of lieutenant, and purchased instead a civil button from which he gradually rose until he became Taotai. At this point he was promoted by Li Hung-chang to be Commissioner-in-charge of the institution which he had first entered as an instructor. Mr. Yen still holds this commissionership and is the only qualified Chinese member of the new Bureau to which in all probability there will also be added, in the near future, a couple or so of English naval officers. Another member of the Bureau is expectant Taotai Pan Chih-chun, at one time second Chinese Secretary of Legation, London. Mr. Yen is co-Editor also of the vernacular paper the *Kuo-Wen-Pao* of Tientsin.

TELEGRAMS received on Thursday from Peking—delayed en route—state that Chang Heng-chi, who was at first reported to be selected for the post, will not go, but that the recently promoted Provincial Judge of Anhui, H.E. Hsi Shou-peng, has been appointed Minister to Corea. The former official who is almost unknown outside of Peking, is, we learn, a Metropolitan officer and a Hanlin in literary rank. The latter official was a Secretary of the late Minister Chêng—uncle of the present Mixed Court Magistrate—who in the middle of the eighties was Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Spain and Peru. Hsi Shou-peng was made *Chargé d'Affaires* at Lima, Peru, and in time became quite proficient in Spanish, having translated a few years ago into Chinese a couple of books in the Spanish language. For the last three years Hsi has been in charge of the Likin Bureau of Anhui province, and when Yuan Chang vacated the Wuhu Taotaihip for the Provincial Judgeship of Shensi, the former was appointed to the Wuhu post. A rearrangement of officials having been necessitated by the re-transference of Yuan Chang to the Treasurership at Nanking, Hsi suddenly found himself named Provincial Judge of Anhui, and as suddenly now finds himself made Minister to Corea—a change scarcely for the better, but which may be used as a stepping stone to a Provincial Treasurership when his term at Seoul expires.

To stimulate a military spirit amongst his subjects the Emperor recently authorised the formation of volunteer and militia corps in every city, town and hamlet within the boundaries of his empire. The scheme is still in embryo in many of the provinces but it has been taken up in thorough earnestness by the notables and gentry and the official classes in Hunan province. To their credit must also be given the introduction of educational clubs amongst the volunteer organisations, an example which there is every probability of the volunteers of other provinces also putting into practice. In the provincial capital of Changsha there was established two years ago a Society for the Acquisition of Modern Knowledge, to which already belong hundreds of young men, the scions of the highest officials and notables, as well as officials themselves who are stationed in Hunan to await office. This Society owns a large library of scientific books as well as those treating on other branches of modern study, has printed scientific primers, etc., to teach the more ignorant members, and purchased recently quite a collection of scientific and mechanical

models to give practical illustrations, having engaged qualified teachers from Shanghai. Each volunteer organisation is to have a club, which is to be a branch of the parent Society at Changsha, and the object is to instruct the members, high and low, and enlighten and educate them to the times so that in future these organisations will not be the slaves of schemers against the public peace.

An Imperial edict was issued on the 10th instant exhorting once more the Imperial Ministers and high provincial authorities of the Empire to set earnestly to work and supplement his Majesty's endeavours to reform the country. "It has been the habit of one-half of our officers to observe only the technicalities ('guarding the ink') of old and obsolete usages," remarks the decree in question, "and we have tried once before to lay bare the utter uselessness of such practices in the government of the Empire in the present crisis. We enlarged upon the high importance of keeping up and educating ourselves with the procedure of modern times and warned our officers from treading in the footsteps of the ancients of the Sung and Ming eras." In fact, his Majesty again tries to open the eyes of his officers to the fact that China has suffered heavily, almost to the verge of a catastrophe, through adhering too literally to the tenets of the ancients, and plainly says, "the times and the crisis which hang over us must force us to take steps towards strengthening ourselves, and unless we cast away from us sincerely the practices of old, embrace at once a thorough reformation and make a new era of progress and modern education, there is no hope of success before us." In the same edict his Majesty eulogises the earnest and diligent efforts of Chên Pao-chên, Governor of Hunan, to educate his subjects in that province to a knowledge of Western sciences and the extreme value of keeping level with the times. This Governor has persevered in his attempts at supplementing the earnest wishes of the Throne, and although he may have met obstruction and bigoted conservatism in his work, Governor Chên has gone on in spite of all; and this example his Majesty puts before all his officers to imitate. "The bane of China has been the deeply-rooted system of inertness and a clinging to obsolete customs. This, indeed, it should be the true duty of each and every officer to shake off, in defiance of the hostile attitude of the uneducated majority." The Emperor winds up with saying that it is his earnest desire that "all his officers, his Ministers of the Crown and provincial authorities, high and low, should keep this edict in mind, rouse themselves up into activity, enlighten and educate themselves to what is going on at the present moment and do, every one, his best to cast off the shackles of obsolete and useless customs."

As endeavours have been made to extenuate the action of the German cruiser *Irene* at Subic Bay, we quote the text of Admiral Dewey's dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, which fully bears out what our correspondent wrote at the time:—

Aguinaldo informed me that his troops had taken all Subic Bay except Isla Grande, which they were prevented from taking by the German man-of-war *Irene*. On the 7th of July I sent the *Raleigh* and *Concord* there. They took the island and about 1,300 men, with arms and ammunition. No resistance was offered. The *Irene* retired from the bay on their arrival."

We may add that President McKinley declared himself much pleased with Admiral Dewey's conduct.

The French cruiser *Jean Bart* came out of the New Dock on Wednesday night, and came up and moored to the North German Lloyd buoy on Thursday. Her repairs were sufficiently far advanced for her to have come out of dock on Monday, but there was not water enough on the dock sill during

the day to allow her to come out, though the night tides being about two feet higher she could easily have got out, but the captain decided that he had had enough of Whangpoo navigation in the dark since his collision with the *Helen Brewer*, and refused to allow the ship to be hauled out at night. However, as it resolved itself into a case of remaining in dock until next spring tides or risking the terrors of darkness, he was compelled to adopt the latter alternative.

THE Danish steamer *Activ* arrived here on Monday from Hankow, having been in collision on the night of the 12th inst. with a Chinese lorch when near Kiukiang. Only slight damage was done to the lorch, but the starboard side of the *Activ* was considerably damaged, several plates being bulged; one of the life-boats was smashed in the davits and the gangway was carried away.

A COLLISION, fortunately not resulting in serious consequences, occurred between the *Anping* and the *Hoko Maru* a little before noon on Thursday. Both steamers were proceeding down the river, the *Anping* slightly ahead, when the latter stopped off the Gardens in order to allow the *Chang-on*, which was going alongside the wharf, to swing in the chow-chow water, and the Japanese vessel collided with the *Anping's* stern. Very little, if any, damage was done, and both vessels proceeded on their respective voyages.

THE *Indus* made a remarkably fine run from Hongkong with the French mail, leaving at 5 a.m. on Monday, and passing Gutzlaff at 8.45 a.m. on Wednesday, 51½ hours from Hongkong.

THE *Sutlej* with the London mail of the 22nd of July left Hongkong at 6 a.m. on Saturday for Shanghai. She brings 877 chests of Malwa and 810 of Bengal opium, and 2,954 bales of Bombay yarn.

THE N.-D.L. str. *Preussen*, with the incoming German mail of the 25th July, left Singapore at 10 a.m. on Thursday.

THE U.S.M. steamer *Gaelic* arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 14th inst.

THE R.M.S. *Empress of India* left Yokohama on Friday afternoon for Vancouver.

THE *Gaelic* arrived yesterday with the American mail but the news she brought was anticipated by the *Empress of India* which arrived here on Saturday.

THE *Lyceum*, from Hongkong, reports that on the passage from that port to Ockseu she experienced strong N.E. winds, with high sea. From thence to port she had fine weather, with wind veering from E. to S. and S.W., with heavy S.E. swell.

THE *El Dorado*, which arrived yesterday from the North, brought down sixty-six ponies and mules.

THE Silk which left Shanghai per R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* on the 23rd ult. arrived in New York on Thursday the 18th inst.

We have received the August issue of the *Wan Kwoh Kung Pao*, a Review of the Times, edited by the Rev. Timothy Richard, and published by the Diffusion Society. It contains a sketch map of the existing and proposed railways in China.

We have received the September issue of *The Child's Paper*, with several illustrations, published by the Chinese Tract Society.

MR. SZE YUEN-MING has most politely sent us a handsome photograph taken by himself of the column and "storied urn" erected in the New Cemetery to the late Mr. Joseph Haas, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, by his friends.

We have received Government reports on the sanitary administration of Burma for the year 1897 and also a memorandum on the trade between Burma and the adjoining foreign countries. They are printed at the Government Printing Department, Burma, and are well and judiciously



compiled, containing a vast amount of interesting reading.

From the Report for 1897, sent us by Mr. W. T. Phipps, Chief Agent for China and Japan, of the Standard Life Assurance Company, we learn that the new business and number of policies issued once more exceed those of any previous year in the Company's history, with the exception of 1895, when the returns under both these heads were slightly larger. The sum paid in purchase of annuities has also been larger than in any previous year, with one exception.

The amount of claims fallen in by death is somewhat in excess of the previous year's return, but the rate of mortality at home and abroad keeps well within the experience on which the Company's calculations proceed.

The premium income shows a considerable increase for the year, and a large addition has also been made to the invested funds. Some difficulty has been experienced in finding investments suitable for the Company's funds returning a rate of interest up to the average of past years, while in order to retain loans of older date it has also sometimes been necessary to reduce the rate of interest receivable from them, and as a consequence the average return from the Aggregate Funds has diminished as contrasted with the previous year.

The ratio of expenses and commission to premium income has decreased by one quarter per cent as compared with 1896, viz., from £17.95 to £17.67, and though this ratio is necessarily higher than it would be if the office transacted a purely home business, it is strictly moderate in view of the wide-spread nature of the Company's operations, and the expenses incurred being provided for in the premiums charged, the home policy-holders in no way suffer.

We have received a semi-weekly paper in Chinese published by the Jesuit Fathers at Sicawei under the name of *I-wen-lou et Revue Scientifique*, issued for the first time on the 1st day of the 7th moon (17th August). This paper is really an amalgamation of the well-known vernacular magazines called the *I-wen-lou* (*A Record of the Times*) and the *Ko-chih-hsin-pao* (*Scientific Review*), which it appears are to be hereafter known by the single name given above. The prime object of the paper, as its name implies, is to instruct its readers in "Western learning" and to enable them to keep pace with the sciences and politics of the times; and for this purpose it is divided under copious headings, such as, Imperial Decrees; Leading Articles; Western Learning topics; Query and Answer column; Translations from Foreign newspapers; Important Foreign telegrams; National questions affecting China; and Memorials to the Throne which have connection with present day innovations and reforms. It is excellently printed on good paper, and is sold for the sum of eighteen cash per copy, or 1,500 cash per annum to yearly subscribers.

We have received a very neat little pamphlet of 23 pages, containing the constitution, history, list of members, etc., of the American Asiatic Association, to whose inception we have already referred in these columns. Included in the pamphlet is a short account of the American's elder sister, the China Association. Up to the date of organisation of the American Asiatic Association there were over fifty members, representing the principal firms dealing with China, and this list will be very largely increased before long.

We have received from the Osaka Asahi Beer Co. a handsome plated tray with a scroll recounting the undoubted virtues of the Company's beer.

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning a coolie was charged with stealing a quan-

tity of lead value \$8 from the Old Ningpo Wharf on the 31st ult. He was sentenced to 200 blows; and the receiver of the property was fined \$7. A cook was charged with entering the house of complainant on the Woosung Road for an unlawful purpose. He was sentenced to 100 blows and one month's imprisonment. A coolie charged with stealing a quantity of old iron value \$6 from the Hongkew Wharf on the 11th instant, was sentenced to 200 blows. A native was charged with kidnapping a boy 6 years of age from his house 250, North Honan Road, and endeavouring to dispose of him for \$20 on the 11th inst. Prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. A boatman was charged with assaulting complainant in Boone Road on the 12th inst. Also with assaulting a native detective whilst in the execution of his duty on the 13th inst. Prisoner was sentenced to 200 blows and one week's cangue. A coolie was charged with stealing a 'richsa' value \$15 from an alleyway in Li Hongkew on the 12th. He was sentenced to 200 blows. A native printer was charged with assaulting his wife by tying her up in his house, 50, Yuenfong Road, on the 6th inst. He was sentenced to 500 blows and one month. A native was charged with stealing the following articles, a clock value \$5 from 220, Miller Road, on the 15th instant; and a clock and two vases value \$80 from 27, North Szechuen Road, on the 4th inst. Also two silk umbrellas, a clock, an opium pipe, two brass ladles, two vases and a table value \$50 from 21, North Szechuen Road, on the 10th inst. and two silk umbrellas value \$10 from 22, North Szechuen Road. Prisoner was sentenced to 200 blows and three months' imprisonment. An old offender was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing value \$24 from various places on various dates. Also with being in unlawful possession of other clothes of the value of \$4 belonging to some person unknown and with returning from deportation. He was sentenced to 300 blows and six months' imprisonment. A man and woman were charged with being concerned together in stealing eight gold hair pins, eight gold bangles, six gold finger rings, a gold chain, three pair gold ear-rings, two hair ornaments, a pair of jade-stone ear-rings, two jade-stone hair pins, two jade-stone finger rings, two jade-stone hair ornaments, to the total value of \$4,000, on the 8th of July last. The man was sentenced to 200 blows and three months' imprisonment, and the woman to 200 blows on the face. On Tuesday morning six natives were charged with entering a house, No. 1, Bubbling Well Road, and stealing a quantity of clothes value of about \$45 the property of Mrs. Rodney. 200 blows each was the sentence meted out. A servant was charged with stealing \$108 (Mex.), \$90.65 in small change, and opium value \$20, total value \$218.65 from 31, Shantung Road, on the 15th instant. He was sentenced to 200 blows and two months' cangue. A cook employed by Mrs. Leslie was charged with leaving her employment without having given notice and causing great inconvenience to his employer. He was sent to prison for one week. A native was charged with stealing from the person of complainant a purse containing a gold finger ring and \$10, in Trientsin Road on the 13th inst. Prisoner was sentenced to 200 blows and one week's cangue. For stealing a silk umbrella and a guitar value \$10 from 236, Yunnan Road on the 18th of May; last, a native was sentenced to 200 blows. A loafer was charged with falsely representing himself to be a Municipal detective and extorting by means of threats the sum of \$8 from complainant in a tea shop, 234, North Fuhkien Road, at 3 p.m. on the 3rd inst. He was sentenced to 200 blows and three months' cangue. A native woman was charged with throwing a quantity of boiling water on the complainant (a little girl) thereby causing her

serious bodily injury, in the Wai Yuen Silk Filature on the 13th inst. Prisoner was ordered to pay \$30 compensation. A mafio was fined \$10 for recklessly driving a pony attached to a loaded carriage along Foochow Road on the 14th inst. A boy was sentenced to 100 blows for being found on enclosed premises for the purpose of committing a felony at 2.20 a.m. on the 15th inst. Four men were charged with keeping complainant a prisoner and causing him serious bodily pain by suspending him to a beam with his hands tied behind his back in a godown in Pakhoi Road from 6.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. on the 14th inst. A fine of \$5 each was imposed. The remanded case of an official of rank charged with obtaining by means of false pretences ten gold bars amounting to the value of \$5,511 from complainant on the 3rd inst. was brought before the Mixed Court on Tuesday morning, but it appears that the prisoner holds the rank of prefect, which is a degree higher than that of the magistrate; consequently the latter was not in a position to try the case which was sent to the city to be tried by Mr. Huang. On Wednesday morning a mafio was charged with ill-treating a pony by thrusting a stick down its throat while breaking it in on the Bubbling Well Road on the 15th inst. Two other mafios were charged with aiding and abetting the above cruelty. The three prisoners were fined \$30 and the pony to be sent to the stables for treatment. A coolie was charged with stealing four pounds of copper wire value \$1.50 from the Old Dock at 5 p.m. on the 13th inst. Also with being in unlawful possession of three pieces of magnolia anti-friction metal, value 80 cents, property of some person unknown. He was sentenced to 100 blows and 7 days' cangue. A mafio was fined \$5 for furious driving in the Hupeh Road on the 16th inst. A richsa coolie was charged with being concerned with his employer, who is a Mixed Court runner, not in custody, in stealing five articles of silk and skin clothing valued at \$140 from 124/6 Hankow Road, during the progress of a fire on the 7th inst. The case was remanded until Friday the 19th inst. A richsa coolie was charged with stealing five Insurance plates, the property of the Northern Fire Insurance Co., the London and Lancashire, and the Hongkong Insurance Co. He was sentenced to 100 blows and two weeks' cangue. On Thursday morning two unemployed natives were charged with stealing three pieces of cotton cloth, value \$13.50 from Kiukiang Road pontoon on the 9th inst. Prisoners were each sentenced to 200 blows and three months' imprisonment. Three men were charged with public gambling with dice on N. Honan Road on the 17th inst. Two of them were sentenced to 200 blows each, and the third one to 200 blows and a week's cangue. A mafio was charged with refusing to obey police regulations and assaulting native constable 258 with a whip whilst in the execution of his duty on the 4th at the corner of Hankow and Shansi Roads, 17th inst. He was fined \$10. A cargo-boat laoda in the employ of Messrs. Wheelock & Co., was brought before the Mixed Court and charged with maliciously cutting adrift a dead body which had been made fast to his boat whilst the police were being informed. Mr. Pemberton, who appeared on behalf of the laoda, said that he did not believe the laoda guilty of the charge, but if he was he had only done what he himself would have done. A fine of \$1 was imposed. On Friday morning a native constable was charged with breaking into the box of another constable and stealing a quantity of clothing value \$16 on the 18th inst. Prisoner was sentenced to 300 blows and three months' imprisonment. The remanded case was brought before the Court in which a richsa coolie was charged with being concerned with his employer a Mixed Court runner in stealing five articles of silk clothing value \$140 from

124/6 Hankow Road during the progress of a fire on the 7th inst. There being no evidence against the runner except the coolie's word the magistrate came to the conclusion that the coolie was trying to implicate his master in order to clear himself. He therefore imposed the sentence of 300 blows and six months' imprisonment on the coolie.

We have received the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 13th inst. It says that if Russia is determined to continue a policy which negatives the possibility of amicable relations in perpetuity, it would be better for us to fight her now, than to wait for her to choose the time that suits her. In an article on "Russia's New Naval Base," it points out that Raheita commands Perim and completely dominates the entrance to the Red Sea. The recent outrage on the Catholic Mission at Paoingfu by soldiers has been settled. The Russians have changed the name of Port Arthur to Nikolaev. It is hinted that the Chinese telegraph operators are in the habit of declaring that the line is interrupted in order to get the message marked "urgent," in which case a triple rate is charged.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 15th inst. The accounts of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., for the past half-year, show a sum of \$397,908 available for distribution. The directors propose to pay a dividend for the half-year of 8 per cent and a bonus of 8 per cent, provide for depreciation, put \$100,000 to reserve and carry forward \$38,004. The French gunboat *Lion* has gone ashore while trying to get in to the West River by a back door. The report of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., for the past half-year shows a balance of \$58,564 available; out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 4 per cent, to write off \$16,000, and carry forward \$24,806. Mr. W. C. Bibby, eldest son of Mr. W. Bibby of Raib, has been killed through falling down a shaft at Jelebu. H.M.S. *Polver* was to represent England at the Coronation festivities at Batavia. The *Taiyuan* was towed into Melbourne recently with a broken shaft. The maximum temperature in Hongkong in July was 88.7, the minimum 76.3, and the mean 81.7. The corresponding figures in Shanghai were 101, 75.1, and 86.8. L. Spitzel & Co.'s business is to be taken over by the Chinese Corporation, Ltd., of London, with a capital of £250,000. H.M.S. *Polver* arrived at Hongkong on the 13th en route for Batavia; the *Hermion* and *Peacock* arrived on the 14th from Singapore and Labuan respectively. The *Hermion* had passed through a typhoon, in which she behaved splendidly. Messrs. Twining and Morse are giving a series of concerts in Hongkong with amateur assistance. An unsuccessful endeavour has been made to catch the Hongkong harbour shark. The *China Mail* declares that in addition to the retention of Kowloon City, the Chinese have made the following preposterous demands on the British Government:

- 1.—Three piers in the harbour of Hongkong, at which vessels can be examined by the Customs officials.
- 2.—A Commissioner of Customs to reside in the Colony.
- 3.—A Chinese official of mandarin rank to act as Trade Commissioner, and reside in Hongkong.

These demands must have been suggested by an enemy to the interests of Great Britain. The Russo-Chinese Bank made a profit last year of 855,645 roubles, of which the Chinese Government's share is 303,760 roubles.

The *China Mail* of the 11th says: "Satisfactory news has been received as to the progress of the Commission for Delimiting or Inspecting the Kowloon Hinterland. We hear that the inspection of the Mers Bay half of the territory will be completed in a few days, about Monday; when

the Expedition will return for a day or two. The members of the Commission, we hear, return every evening to the *Plotter*. The man-of-war will then proceed to the Deep Bay side of our new possession, and make incursions inland from that point. Apparently the party were all bright and hearty.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 15th inst. says:

The war between Spain and America may now be said to have come to a conclusion, Consul-General Wildman receiving official intimation from the State, Navy, and War departments of the United States that the peace protocol had been signed. He subsequently received President McKinley's proclamation declaring an armistice. The instructions sent to Admiral Dewey and General Merritt are to occupy Manila Bay, harbour, and city, to cease hostilities, and to raise the blockade. Mr. Wildman at once began to look round for means to convey the news to Manila, ultimately arranging for the Australian liner, *Australia*, which left here on Saturday night, to call in at Manila with the news on her way to Australia. It is to be hoped she arrives before the assault on Manila, so that the great bloodshed which that assault would entail will be avoided.

A Hispano-American Commission is to be appointed to decide upon the future government of the Philippines. The constitution of this Commission has not yet been made public; but that it will include Admiral Dewey, General Merritt, Consul-General Wildman, and Consul Williams goes without saying.

A circular to the shareholders of the Peking Syndicate giving notice of an extraordinary general meeting for 18th July shows why considerable attention has recently been given to the shares. The capital of the company now consists of £20,000 in £1 shares, and 2,000 deferred shares of 1s. each, which are quoted about £9 and £70 respectively. The meeting was convened for the purpose of authorising the issue of additional capital to the amount of a million and a half. The new shares are to be called "Shansi" shares, and would appear to be entitled to receive 55 per cent. of all profits that are derived from the Shansi concession, the other 45 per cent to go to the original shareholders of the Peking Syndicate. The Peking Syndicate also benefits from further concessions in which the shares now proposed to be issued will not be entitled to participate. —*Hongkong Daily Press*.

We have received Corea and Japan papers with dates from Seoul to the 4th, Tokio to the 12th, Yokohama the 15th, Kobe the 17th, and Nagasaki the 19th inst. Mr. Vice-President Cho Pyong-ik, having declined the Independence Club's invitation to resign, was dismissed in disgrace by the Emperor. The Emperor sent a pleasant letter to the Independence Club at the end of July on the receipt of which many of the members wept with gratitude. On the 29th ult. the Independence Club demonstrated against Mr. Yi Yong-ik, Ministerial pluralist, and the Premier, with the Ministers of the Household, Finance, and Agriculture, promised to enlighten the Emperor of Corea as to his character. But Yi Yong-ik is very rich. Japan is preparing for a league with England and the United States against any attempt on the part of the Emperor to interfere in the Philippines. The Naniwa Cotton Spinning Co. is to be wound up. Capt. McNair, U.S.N., was promoted Rear-Admiral on the 7th ult. Corea intends to adopt the gold standard, with the Japanese ratio. The *Enoshima Maru*, which has been lying in Kelmig, struck on a reef during the typhoon. The water has reached the tween decks, but no lives were lost. Marquis Ito is not in the best of health. The

general election passed off quietly on the 10th. Mr. Sagawa Asenoshin has been appointed Japanese Consul at Hankow. The British steamer *Foscolia* receives \$40,000 for damages from collision with the U.S.S. *Columbia* at New York. The cruiser had no lights and was not sounding her whistle, by orders. The electric lighting of the new Nagasaki Hotel was tried with great success on the 10th. The two sailors arrested in connection with the burning of the *Baring Bros.* were released on the 13th, there being no sufficient evidence against them. The only man-of-war at Nagasaki on the 17th was the Russian cruiser *Rurik*. In a cricket match at Yokohama on the 18th, the Fleet made 189 runs and Yokohama 78 for 8 wickets. Viscount Aoki is to publish a daily organ in Tokio, the *Kaikoku Shimbun*. The smouldering hull of the *Baring Bros.* has been towed out of Kobe harbour and beached at Mikage, and is advertised for sale by auction. The Japanese Cotton Mills are giving up night work. Over 1,200 North Formosan rebels with their leaders have come in and been pardoned. Four railway companies have been officially allowed to borrow foreign money. The Japanese steamer *Nanyo Maru* left Kuchinotzu for Hongkong on the 31st ult. and has not been heard of. Mr. Hoshi Toru arrived at Yokohama by the *Empress of India* on the 15th, and went on to Tokio. Mr. Sim, Superintendent of the Kobe Fire Brigade, complains that he could not get an officer or man of the *Baring Bros.* to come near him for seven hours while he was trying to save the vessel. The Emperor and Empress have contributed 1,000 yen for the sufferers by the recent typhoon in North Formosa. The British barque *Midas*, which sailed from Nagasaki on the 14th of February last for Portland, Or., has been posted at Lloyd's as missing. The *Fuso Kan*, which was sunk by collision last year, and has since been raised, will soon be ready for sea again. The official trial trip of the *Hitchi Maru*, displacement 11,660 tons, built at Nagasaki, took place on the 18th. She made 14.14 knots. Marquis Ito was on board and a large number of other guests. She has been taken over by the N.Y.K.

The following telegrams are from the *Kobe Chronicle*:

Seoul, 5th August.  
Two of the members of the Independence Club have been arrested, and the Club has been prohibited from engaging in public lectures or debates. The reason given is that many disrespectful memorials have been addressed to the Throne by the Independence Club.

San Francisco, 8th August.  
A committee consisting of three members is being sent to Hawaii to conduct the affairs relating to the incorporation of the island. The committee will leave this by a steamer on the 10th inst. for Honolulu.

Taipei, 8th August.  
An unprecedented gale with heavy rainfall has been experienced here, lasting from Saturday morning to Sunday night. This caused the river Tamsui to overflow, and the greater part of the city of Taipei has been submerged. About a thousand houses collapsed, and many persons killed. The houses damaged, boats wrecked and people injured in some way or other are almost innumerable. The water subsided this morning and the wind dropped. Serious damage has been done to property outside the city of Taipei.

Peking, 8th August.  
Great Britain has a scheme under consideration to undertake the construction of a railway connecting Tientsin and Chin-kiang. A report is current that Great Britain and Germany are co-operating in this matter.

Tokio, 9th August.  
A telegram to the Foreign Office states that the Hawaiian Government has not yet



accorded to the Japanese demands, and negotiations may yet take a long time before a conclusion is reached. The Hawaiian Government desires a reduction in the amount of compensation demanded.

A telegram of the 7th instant from the Taipei branch of the Formosan Trading Company says:—

A disastrous inundation has been experienced here, and a large number of people have been either killed or injured. The *Ikai Maru* has not arrived as yet.

A telegram of the 8th instant says:—

The *Ikai Maru* took shelter at Okinawa, and is expected to arrive to-night. Nothing is known about the damage done in other places, as railway services and telegraphs have been interrupted.

11th August.

Immediately on receiving the news of the disastrous storm in Formosa, Count Itagaki reported it to the Throne. It is believed that some relief will be granted by the Emperor to the sufferers.

The Government has under consideration a proposal to raise a foreign loan, and it is expected to be carried into effect after October next. The Government, however, is said to have promised Messrs. Samuel & Co., when the Japanese bonds were sold last year, not to raise a foreign loan without their approval, and in that case must first obtain their consent.

Yokohama, 12th August.

This morning E. Leopold was brought up at the British Court and charged before Mr. R. G. E. Forster, acting as Judge, on the prosecution of Mr. Emil Wismer (head of the firm of Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co., Nach.) with obtaining by fraud a sum of 141,157 yen 83 sen from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, it being alleged that he had shipped at various dates from December 31st, 1897, to April 7th, 1898, various packages of furs for London per N.-D.L. steamer *Hohenzollern*, knowing that the statement was false.

Mr. H. C. Litchfield appeared for the Crown.

The prisoner applied for time to prepare his defence, as his counsel, Professor Terry (of the Imperial University), was away at Karuizawa.

The case was thereupon adjourned till Tuesday next.

Tokio, 12th August.

The Convention relating to the Settlement at Hankow, for the use and occupation of Japanese only, has not yet been signed at Peking. Count Okuma, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is about to issue instructions to Mr. Hayashi, the *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking to expedite the final conclusion of the Convention.

The grounds of the protest made by Germany against the establishment of a purely Japanese Settlement at Hankow are that the site is located close to the railway line and infringes the commercial right already obtained by Germany. The objection is unreasonable in the extreme, and it is expected that the Chinese Government will not support the protest.

15th August.

A telegram has been received from Hawaii, announcing that the negotiations which have been in progress between Japan and Hawaii in connection with the emigration trouble, were brought to a conclusion on the 31st ult., Japan receiving a compensation of 150,000 yen.

Seoul, 13th August.

It is reported that Germany has applied to the Korean Government for a concession to construct a railway between Seoul and Gensan.

Tokio, 13th August.

His Majesty the Emperor is said to be much concerned at the rumours regarding the Foreign portfolio, and sent Marquis Tokudaiji to the residence of Count Okuma to consult with him on the matter. As a result it is reported that Count Okuma will for the present remain Minister for Foreign Affairs.

15th August.

It is reported that the Government has decided to dismiss Mr. Yamada, the Vice-Minister for Justice, as a disciplinary measure, on account of the charges brought against him of using undue influence in the recent election.

According to a telegram from Mr. Miyagawa, the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, a Convention for an armistice between the United States and Spain was signed on the 12th inst., between President McKinley and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to Washington. In the Convention it was stipulated that the Plenipotentiaries of America and Spain should arrive in Paris not later than the 1st of October next with full powers to conclude a Treaty of Peace.

The new cruiser *Takasago* arrived at Yokohama yesterday afternoon.

Seoul, 15th August.

Min Yang-jun and Pak Ting-yang, who were accused of implication in the recent intrigue to depose the Emperor, have been acquitted, and Kim Zai-ho and Li Chiu-kyu have been condemned to exile.

London, 15th August.

Leading papers in the United States report that an Anglo-American alliance has been formed for the protection of British and American interests in China. They add that there is a good reason which necessitates the Philippines being strongly guarded.

The following extract from the *Kobe Chronicle* throws light on the sudden departure of Governor-General Augustin from Manila just before the capture of the city:—

The war correspondent of the *Osaka Asahi*, who is on the cruiser *Matsushima* at Manila, writes that the Spanish Government has recalled General Augustin, Governor-General of the Philippines and Commander of the Army, instructing him to surrender both offices to Major-General Don Hermin Hoderes (?), the Vice-Governor-General. General Augustin is perplexed, as the present position of affairs does not allow of his return home.

We have received the *London and China Express* of the 15th ult.—The Chinese Government has applied for a revision of the Customs tariff.—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, playing the Capital and Counties Bank at Cricket on the 9th, closed their innings with 168 for 6 wickets and got their opponents out for 120.—Sir Thomas Lipton proposes to add the wholesale and retail distribution of newspapers, books, etc., to his existing business.—An East Asiatic Trading Co. has been started at Hamburg, and proposes to amalgamate with Messrs. Harling, Buschmann, and Menzell.—Silver was steady at 27½d.—In the Tea market business was of a holiday character.

We learn from the *Straits Times* that Captain J. Mills of the *Lady Longden* died suddenly of heart disease on the 1st inst. and was buried the next morning at Pahang. Suspicion of foul play having arisen, the body is to be exhumed, and a post-mortem examination made of the remains.

The following extract from a leading article in the *Times* of the 2nd ult. will show that the stories of friction between the Americans and Germans at Manila were not merely Hongkong bunders:—

A paper war between the American and the German Press is now being waged with considerable vigour. The German papers, with the *Cologne Gazette* at their head, are in a great state of excitement because Americans venture to question the motives of the extraordinary display of German ships at Manila. Public opinion in America, on the other hand, is very naturally aroused by the exceedingly outspoken language coming from inspired sources in Germany as to the proper aims of German policy in the Philippines. Efforts to explain away that language by pretending that it was used only by a

malicious British Press may do very well for the consumption of German readers, but do not impose for an instant upon American intelligence. Apart from menaces which, however disavowed in words, find their concrete embodiment in German ships, the American Government cannot but be aware that the official explanation of the presence of these ships at Manila practically places America on the level of Turkey. Were the Germans at war with France and in possession of a French colonial harbour with intent to reduce a French town, and were America to send into that harbour a naval force comparable to that of Germany under the pretext of protecting a handful of American subjects from outrage, we have not a doubt that the world would ring with German protests against a gross breach of international courtesy if not of the rules of neutrality. It is true that four British ships are, as stated last night by Mr. Curzon, now at Manila, and that the Commander-in-Chief at Hongkong has power to send more if necessary. But the Americans know quite well that the meaning of our presence there is totally different from anything that charity can assign as the meaning of the German demonstration, in view not only of the semi-official and inspired utterances of the German Press, but of the general attitude of the Government. Our German friends must really look to facts and to their own speech and conduct for the explanation of the rising tide of American suspicion and resentment.

Authoritative private letters indicate that at one time the relations between Admiral Dewey and the German Admiral were strained almost to breaking-point, and to pretend that this was not the case is absurd.

The *Globe* remarked in a recent issue:—

"There can be no sort of doubt, as Lord Salisbury intimated, that China is capable of becoming a strong Naval Power. It is equally beyond question that she cannot become such without external guidance and help. The Emperor's Government has recognised the condition, and is willing to accept the needed guidance and help at our hands. Negotiations on the subject are going on, and the Prime Minister is hopeful of the issue. But he could not forget the difficulties that have to be surmounted. The question is, whether the Emperor and his immediate advisers are strong enough to overcome the tremendous opposition which will be forthcoming to any serious effort to place the Navy under effective English control. In any event, Lord Salisbury is right in declining the task unless the officer who may be selected for it is allowed a perfectly free hand. We shall only be preparing disappointment for China and for ourselves if we permit the work of naval reorganisation to be undertaken by any Englishman whose action is liable to be overruled, as Captain Lang's was. No doubt, as Lord Salisbury says, we must make the difficult duty of the Peking Government as easy as it can be made, but whatever concession we may make in form, care must be taken that there is none in substance. The Reconstructor of the Chinese Navy must be a despot, or he will be nothing, and worse that nothing. Granted that proviso, however—an officer as powerful because as free as Sir Robert Hart has been in the control of the Maritime Customs—the task, Herculean as it is, can be achieved. The raw material for a sufficient and efficient Navy is abundant. Chinese sailors are intelligent, obedient to orders, and brave almost to a fault. They proved their gallantry even in the miserable war with Japan, particularly at the battle of Yalu, when they actually fought with each other at the powder hoists for the ammunition which was running out. Nothing is wanted but honest and able administration and command."

# Miscellaneous Articles.

## THE TIENTSIN-CHINKIANG RAILWAY.

17th Aug.

THE concession for this proposed line, it will be remembered, was originally given to a United States' syndicate, represented by Dr. Yung Wing. Difficulties arose in consequence of the war between the United States and Spain, and the objection of the Germans to allow any one but Germans to construct railways in their preserve, Shantung. We now learn from Peking that the difficulties which were interfering with the conclusion of the contract for the construction of the line have been surmounted. It is to be an Anglo-German undertaking with a capital of about five millions sterling to be provided at four and a-half per cent; and the arrangement now made will enable the railway to be carried by the only practicable route through Shantung. A circuitous route avoiding Shantung, as was at one time proposed, would have been far more expensive and less remunerative.

There is only one route practically possible for the line to take, in the course of which some formidable engineering difficulties will have to be contended with: The line will have to be constructed from Chinkiang to Tsingkiangpu along the bank of the Grand Canal, with water on either side of it. At Tsingkiangpu it will cross the old bed of the Yellow River, and thence follow the course of the great road from Peking to the South, a distance of 490 li, to Ichoufu, which is one of the most important trade centres in the province of Shantung. Between Ichoufu and Taianfu a range of hills, about 800 feet high, will have to be crossed and the country hereabouts is mountainous and rocky. Near Taianfu is Tai Shan, one of the five sacred mountains, which is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims. Still following the great road it will pass about 30 li from Tsinan, the provincial capital, until it crosses the Yellow River, at Cheho, across country which during the summer is under water. From the Yellow River to Têchou the country is low-lying and very flat, being especially liable to floods in the rainy season. The remainder of the distance presents no especially difficult features. We shall hear with great pleasure of an actual commencement of work on this railway. It really is a commercial, not a political, line and as such is to be specially welcomed.

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## ENGLISH AND THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

17th Aug.

FOR some months past two simultaneous awakenings have been in progress. In the one case the dormant condition has been one of ages, in the other of years only. It is next to impossible to say exactly how long China has been asleep; it is quite possible to tell within very narrow limits when England was wide awake. That of late years she has nodded more than once is known to everybody except the stay-at-homes who partake of her somnolency. But not only has China at last started up out of her long, long sleep, but Great Britain, fresh from her forty winks, is bearing her company, not a little astonished at what has happened during the interval. There is ample evidence of this in Press and Parliament, in delegations to the Prime Minister, and the many other ways in which a free and wide-awake people makes its voice heard. But beyond this we have nothing tangible as yet. Concessions, some of them very promising, have not yet been put to practical test.

With regard to China, on the other hand, the proofs that she really is awake are satisfactory so far as they go. Particularly rich in potentiality are the alterations in the Government examinations, and the edict which we lately summarised respecting new colleges for Western learning. There are, we are told, to be three grades of schools or colleges. Departmental and district city schools of the third class, prefectural city schools of the second, and Provincial Capital schools of the first class. The provincial authorities are to report within two months on the present educational condition of their various domains, but a new order of things is at once to be inaugurated, and Western learning is to proceed side by side with Chinese study. The edict further proceeds to give directions as to such important matters as provision of funds, and the curriculum to be followed.

All this is very gratifying to those who like ourselves, have lost no opportunity in recommending educational reform as a primary duty. But it must not be imagined that nothing of this has been done before. Reference to Dr. Fryer's *Educational Directory for China* shows that at the end of 1895 there were over 500 foreign teachers and directors of schools scattered about here and there over the country. They were not all in the Yangtze Valley, neither were they all engaged in teaching English, but the great majority of them were educated ladies and gentlemen with English as their mother tongue, and not a few were actually engaged, as their life's work, in giving instruction in it. How successful they have been is plain enough from the ever-increasing numbers of educated Chinese. We have assisted lately at the closing exercises of two Anglo-Chinese Colleges,

that of St. John's at Jessfield, and that attached to Dr. Allen's mission in Hongkew. It is impossible to speak too highly of the work being done at these institutions, and those of similar nature, such as the C. M. S. school under Mr. Moule, for example. Students graduate from these year by year with minds enlightened not merely by contact with educated men, but the effect of the stimulus afforded whenever a study is made of a foreign tongue. They number thousands in the Yangtze valley alone: those with a less knowledge, but still with ability to read and write may be counted by tens of thousands, while a sufficient smattering of English and "pidgin" English is the proud possession of hundreds of thousands more. Could there be a more "effective occupation" than this? We have borrowed a term much in evidence of late in West African affairs, where a corporal's guard, a flag-staff, and a bugle were held sufficient proof of occupation. Should there ever be any question as to the prior attachment of the Yangtze Valley, we English shall at any rate be able to prove the strength of our wooing by the spread of our language.

There has always been a division of opinion amongst the missionaries as to the importance of English. Some have held that it is unnecessary, that its results are unsatisfactory, and that *Wên-li* is sufficient for all possible purposes. Others hoist their English colours and nail them to the mast. Both sides are in the right as usual. It would indeed be a work of supererogation to teach a little coolie boy in the wilds of Szechuan to declaim "To be or not to be." But when the little coolie gives place to the miniature mandarin the case is quite different. Every argument which learned men have been able to discover—and they are very many—in favour of the study of Latin and Greek by European boys is true of the study of English by Chinese youth. Do they want noble models of eloquence, of declamation, of persuasion, and profundity of thought? The English language provides them. Do they want those riches of the West which their own stereotyped tongue so markedly lacks? Let them go to English for them. Do they want to know what truth, virtue, and freedom mean? In no language living or dead can they learn it more thoroughly than in the language of the British Bible, of Milton, and Shakespeare. English has one overwhelming advantage over Greek and Latin; it is a living tongue. It has an overwhelming advantage over French and German; it is spoken by hundreds of millions as against their tens of millions; it is the business language of the Globe; it is the diplomatic and social language of the Far East, and is destined—if continental statisticians are to be believed—to be the prevailing language of the world in a measurable period of time. Missionaries therefore



who come in contact with children of the well-to-do classes in China should bear these facts in mind. If their converts are to be able to give a reason for the faith that is in them, it will not come with less force when couched in terms of the Authorised Version. If they are to make their living in the new-born China of the twentieth century, then English in pen and tongue will be an acquisition of no mean value. Even from a purely ecclesiastical point of view, it is worth asking whether that grand aim of missionaries, a Native Church, strong enough to stand alone, would not be helped on by means of the English tongue. It is doubtful whether, without some leaven of foreign influence which might well come through books, the self-governing Chinese Church would not soon relapse into superstition. For these and other reasons we are of opinion that the spread of English both by British and American agencies should be re-invigorated.

Re-actionary tendencies are at work. Political jealousies have been aroused, and though China has declared her intention not to alienate the Yangtze Valley, the value of that declaration in her present condition is not to be held too highly. China is stretching out her hand for help. Great Britain and America should grasp it firmly, and by timely aid arrest the disruptive tendencies of the past year. Neither of them can any longer plead ignorance of the true state of affairs. Both peoples and governments are, or ought to be so fully awake now that every move upon the political board should be immediately detected and acted upon. The Yangtze Valley must be saved to free trade, free travel, and free institutions, and missionaries and merchants alike may rest assured that no better subsidiary means can be found to gain that end than the spread of the English tongue.

### CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE COMPARED WITH INDIA.

18th Aug.

WE hear so much just now about the enormous possibilities of trade with China, and the wonderful expansion which would follow the opening up of the country, that it may be interesting to enquire how far such hopes are justified. No country offers us so good a standpoint for comparison as India. Although there are vast differences in race and customs, the climates of the two Empires, their populations, the conditions of life, the occupations and wants of the peoples, and the productions of each, are very much the same. One country, however, provided with an enlightened government, is furnished with railways and good roads in addition to canals, while the other depends on neglected waterways in the more favoured regions and on slow and costly caravans in others.

Let us now see how the foreign trade of the two countries compares.

The total value of the merchandise imported into British India (including Burma) during the financial year 1896-7 was Rs. 76,103,948, which was equivalent to Hk. Tls. 325,230,547. The Customs Returns show that the value of the Imports into China during 1897 was Hk. Tls. 202,828,625. Turning to Exports we find that India sent out goods valued at Rs. 103,984,096 or Hk. Tls. 444,376,478, while the value of China's Exports was Hk. Tls. 163,501,358. These figures are exclusive of Treasure but include Government stores; the latter no inconsiderable item in India. The Chinese figures are to a small extent vitiated by the fact that all goods declared to or from Hongkong are included in foreign trade, though some are transshipments of native goods to and from China. It will be seen that in India the Exports exceed the Imports, and this has always been so; but the reverse, as far as the trade is recorded by the Customs, is at present the case in China.

Now we must remember that there are over twenty thousand miles of railway in India and good roads almost everywhere: there is no likin to strangle trade: there are no mandarins to squeeze the merchant: property is safe from attack: the manufacturing West is nearer. Commerce is fostered by Government and guided by merchants of experience. In China, on the other hand, trade is hampered in so many ways that it must possess extraordinary vitality to exist at all. With these considerations in view, the above figures are very significant, for we see that China imports already nearly two-thirds of what India does. What conclusions are we to arrive at? Shall we say that, since India with all its advantages takes only a third more than China, it is useless to be sanguine of any great expansion here? or shall we not rather say that, if China can take so much in spite of present disadvantages, India would be left far behind were China placed on equal terms? It must be remarked that China's imports have been increasing faster during the decade than India's. In this country the trade has risen in ten years from Hk. Tls. 102,263,669 to Hk. Tls. 202,828,625 (nearly double), while in India the rise has been from Rs. 61,777,351 to Rs. 76,103,948. There is another reason to feel sanguine about the foreign trade of this country. The import trade showed a remarkable increase last year, and was valued at Hk. Tls. 163,501,358 as against Hk. Tls. 85,860,208 in 1887. The more China sells the more she will buy, and the opening up of the country may fairly be expected to result in a great stimulus to the export trade. But these good days may not come in our time. Good roads, a decent currency, rational taxation, and sensible views concerning trade on the part of the government will probably be of slow growth. Judging, however, from the progress in the telegraph system,

one is tempted to hope that railways, once started on a commercial scale, will extend with fair rapidity. The danger in this direction appears to be that syndicates promoting huge companies may go too fast and by incurring loss at the start may discourage further enterprise. China is a very old bottle to put new wine into, and the bottle needs strengthening before being submitted to sudden and severe tests of endurance. But it is a capacious vessel and worth preserving.

### RETRO-CESSIONAL.

19th Aug.

[WITH SINCERE REGRETS—TO R. K.]

Ye Rulers of our land that hold  
In leash our useless battle-line,  
Beneath whose hand we now behold  
An Empire's sure and swift decline;  
Curzon, one thing we ask thee yet:  
Let us forget, let us forget!

The pride that was our birthright  
dies,  
Our captains and their ships depart  
At word of Czar; official lies  
Teach us a new and humble heart;  
Salisbury! whilst thou shalt rule us  
yet,  
Let us forget, let us forget!

Far-called our navies melt away  
From risk of French and Russian ire,  
And all our pomp of yesterday  
Is dead with men of Dizzy's fire;  
Hicks-Beach, thy boasting spare us  
yet,  
Let us forget, let us forget!

If, mad at loss of power, we think  
That England once was held in awe,  
And curse the "policies" that shrink  
From lesser breeds without the Law,  
Talk to us softly, Balfour, yet,  
Let us forget, let us forget!

Let us forget that once our race  
Was stouf of heart and strong of  
word,  
Now let us take our menial place,  
Doffing the idle, boastful sword.  
Empire on which the sun doth set,  
Let us forget, let us forget!

TUNG CHIA.

*Holloway's Pills and Ointment.*—The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism. — A frequent cause of these complaints is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended, with bad digestion, lassitude, and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but anyone that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful properties of which, combined with the effects of the Pills, ensure a certain cure. The Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores to facilitate the introduction of the Ointment to the glands. (1)

## SHANGHAI OUT OF TOWN.

19th Aug.

EVERYONE who can possibly manage to do so, has either left or proposes to leave Shanghai for the usual summer change. We have had a very trying though not a specially unhealthy two months, and there is a strong desire to breathe the life-giving ozone of Chefoo, or to enjoy the varied scenes that Japan presents to the resident jaded by the monotony of the European metropolis of North-China. We have found during the eight or ten weeks that have just passed that painful sensation of every ordinary action costing us additional toil, which is a condition of our life in this exceptional climate. We have tried to beguile the dull and exhausting present by anticipations of the time when we shall enjoy the freedom and the sport of up-country trips, but still the days have seemed long, and the burden laid upon us has often been heavier than we could comfortably bear. It is not easy to imagine how our predecessors continued to exist in the early days before Chefoo or the Japanese ports were accessible. They must have had a larger supply of mental resources or happier constitutions, or a loftier and more sustaining philosophy than we possess, to live on from January to December in this dull and depressing spot. To be sure, they were making money rapidly and they were in the prime and vigour of their age, and youth and prosperity carry a man with a light heart through many of the grave annoyances of life, and make him endure its minor miseries with the cheerful hardihood of Mark Tapley. Still the old Shanghai of which the residents speak sometimes with a regretful pathos, must have been a very much less comfortable place to dwell in than the well-lighted, well-drained, well-policed Settlement, with its extending suburbs and its many accessible resorts, in which our lot is cast, and from which we are so anxious to fly.

Say what we may about the "good old times" the Settlement must have been a very unsatisfactory dwelling place fifty years ago, with its population of one hundred and fifty-nine foreigners all told, when the space between the Old Cemetery and the London Mission was a waste overgrown with rank grass and strewn with coffins, when a wide willow-fringed creek ran along what is now the Kiangse Road, and when there was a pond with an island in the centre, covered with Chinese shanties, where Messrs. Wisner & Co.'s premises now stand. These facts give the modern resident a faint idea of the humble beginnings and circumscribed area of the city which has grown to such large dimensions, but which, with a strange perversity, the inhabitants desire to quit with an eagerness which grows in intensity as they render life more comfortable within its limits. Having spent millions of taels in rendering the Settlement habi-

table, we spend thousands more in efforts to escape from it.

It is vain, however, to seek to fasten the Shanghaiander who has once begun "to spread his sheeny vans for flight." He is determined to get away from the Settlement if he can, and longs for Chefoo sands or the hills of Japan as eagerly as the cockney craves the shrimps and the Ethiopian serenaders of Margate. A correspondent lately gave a very fair summary of the advantages and drawbacks of the two favourite resorts. One inducement to go to Japan is perhaps the scenery of the Inland Sea, with its unfolding panorama of beautiful prospects, and the temples of Kioto, which are full of interest and attraction. The painted ceiling of Chionin, the marble *ishidoros* of Kitano, the garden and fishponds of Kinkakuji, the gold inlaid pillars of Honganji, are all worth seeing, and the more carefully the city is studied, the more rich in objects of art beauty it will be found to be. Besides, there is a perpetual source of pleasure in watching the quick-witted happy people, and observing the peculiarities of manners and costume. The amusements, the trades, the worship, the industries, and the arts of Japan are fields of observation, of which it is impossible to tire. And if the visitor is bitten by the passion for porcelain and for curio buying in general, he will find his month or three weeks' holiday all too short to gratify the taste which, if fostered, gathers the force of a passion. Nor can one feel very angry with it when one thinks of the exquisite loveliness of every Japanese production. Longfellow has been the first poet who has done justice to the poetic aspect of porcelain, and our readers will thank us for copying a few lines from *Kéramos*. After reading them, the wavering excursionist will, we are sure, decide for Japan:—

All the bright flowers that fill the land,  
Ripple of waves on rock or sand,  
The snow on Fusi-yama's cone,  
The midnight heaven so thickly sown  
With constellations of bright stars;  
The leaves that rustle, the reeds that make

A whisper by each stream and lake,  
The saffron dawn, the sunset red,  
Are painted on these lovely jars;  
Again the skylark sings, again  
The stork, the heron, and the crane  
Float through the azure overhead;  
The counterfeit and counterpart  
Of Nature reproduced in Art.

If an old resident who left Shanghai in August 1878, were to return to-day, he would probably find this a very different place. A little experience would no doubt convince him that life here now is quite changed from life here twenty years ago, and yet, the more it changes, as the French proverb says, the more it is the same thing, for this article, down to the end of the quotation from Longfellow, appeared with the change of not more than half-a-dozen words, in the *North-China Daily News* exactly twenty years ago. The settlement is much larger now; the suburbs

extend much farther into the country; the town is even better policed, better drained, and much better lighted; there are more summer resorts to go to, and vastly improved means of getting to them. Kioto was the Mecca of the pilgrim to Japan twenty years ago, but since then Hakone and Miyanoshta, Karnizawa, Ikao, Nikko, and Chusenji have been discovered. On the other hand, the steamers of to-day carry the pilgrim so fast through the Inland Sea that half its beauties are lost; the impatient globe-trotter has vulgarised Japan, its industries and arts; the curios are only made to sell, and are shipped home by a thousand tons at a time—there were a thousand tons on the *Baring Bros.* burnt the other day at Kobe; while since their war with China the quick-witted happy people are not always so pleasant to encounter as they used to be. But after all, with all the change in externals, the human nature of the Shanghaiander has not changed much in twenty years, and what we wrote twenty years ago fits to a marvel the conditions of to-day.

## THE NEW PACIFIC POLICY OF THE U.S.

20th Aug.

THE *New York Journal of Commerce* furnishes some interesting statistics with reference to the operation of the American tariffs. The deficit caused by the Dingley tariff is estimated at \$39,000,000 for the current year, the receipts from the Customs being under \$150,000,000, a decrease of about \$26,500,000 as compared with last year.

The three years of the Wilson tariff were 1895, when the receipts were \$3,000,000, 1896, when they were \$11,000,000, and 1897 when they were \$26,500,000 more than they were last year. The civil and miscellaneous expenses not affected by the war were \$6,000,000 greater last year than the year before.

Evidently these figures prove once more the fact that needed no fresh proof, that revenue is more remunerative under a moderate than a high tariff.

It is estimated that if the factories of the United States worked only seven months during the year the home markets would be amply supplied, thus leaving five months for closed doors or the creation of a surplus to glut the markets and destroy all profits. Facts like the above have created a new public sentiment in the United States which is being loudly voiced by such potent exponents as the *Journal*. The business men of the United States are looking beyond the borders of their country for new markets, and with eyes that will not be diverted by the threats of European coalitions. The *Journal* says that if Europe proposes to introduce the "Concert System" into the politics of the Pacific, that fact alone would make it an imperative



necessity that, the United States should hold the Philippines in perpetuity as a basis of defence for their rapidly extending Eastern interests. And, adds the *Journal*, where would the United States stand in the coming strife for Asiatic trade if their competitors were buttressed by naval and military stations and they with no strategic facilities for defence? "To accept such a situation would be a deliberate acquiescence in our exclusion from the markets of Eastern Asia."

The *Journal* is no less alive to the importance of a tariff revised on lines that will not prove so exclusive as the present, for the United States are too great in resources and skill to isolate themselves by a fiscal policy which would prove as damaging to a healthy growth of trade as the isolating territorial policy which some American statesmen still advise. The *Journal* states its position in the plain language following: "We mean to have unobstructed access to the opening markets of the Far East, and if, for the purpose of maintaining that right, we choose to hold the Philippines and thereby protect ourselves against the threatening policies of these monopolistic Powers, we shall not hesitate to defend our legally acquired possessions against all comers. We shall not shrink before the mere multitude of those who may conspire against us; for we shall know where to find allies who judge our cause justly and can defend it effectively."

## Reviews.

### THE FRENCH MAIL PAPERS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH OF JULY.

CONSIDERING the evasive answers that Mr. Curzon has had to give night after night in the House of Commons lately in order to shield the weakness of his chief, it is not surprising that he has been glad to accept the Viceroyship of India, and get rid of Parliament for a time. The *Times* of the 12th ult. draws attention in a leading article to the unsatisfactoriness of his reply to Colonel Milward in reference to the Shanhaikuan-Newchwang railway. It says:—

The crucial point is whether or not the prohibition of any mortgage upon the railway, which, it would seem, is insisted upon by Russia, is destructive of the security on which the necessary capital would be advanced. In his answer to Colonel Milward's question—which, indeed, was not at all skillfully framed—the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs evaded this most important point. It is, so far, satisfactory to be informed that no such threats as those referred to in Colonel Milward's question have been made use of officially by the *Chargé d'Affaires* of Russia at Peking, but, if the object has been attained by other means, we are entitled to ask whether or not the policy of this country has been influenced by the fact. There is a great deal too much disposition on the part of every Government to treat inquiries into these matters as more or less impertinent, and to make a mystery of things which, after all, concern business men quite as much as the Foreign Office. Mr. Curzon is too easily nettled when he is asked what is being done to protect British interests. He appears to regard the protection of our trade and our capital in China as a State secret about which no rude and incon-

venient inquiries should be made. This, we can assure the Government, not at all the way in which the subject is regarded by the people of this country, especially by the large and increasing class who are concerned in the trade of the Far East.

Whether or no M. Pavloff has acted on his own initiative in attempting to terrorise the Government at Peking is a matter in which we are interested only indirectly. It is, however, clear that M. Pavloff's proceedings, whether they are disavowed or not by the Russian Government, must be met by firm and decided action, unless we are to lose all our influence, moral and material, in China. Mr. Curzon had an opportunity yesterday of reassuring us on this point, and we regret he did not avail himself of it. The shrewd statesmen who control the foreign policy of Russia will probably be ready enough to repudiate the audacities of M. Pavloff, when they have failed, though they would, perhaps, have not been at all unwillingly to take credit for them had they been successful. The signs of a break-up of the existing social governmental system in China may be exaggerated and misinterpreted; but we can no longer pretend to believe that the Chinese Empire is to be regarded as an independent and self-supporting State. The symptoms of disruption that have long been apparent may be fended off for many years, but that they attract, more and more, the sinister attention of ambitious outsiders is not at all surprising. If China is in danger of going to pieces, either through external pressure or through internal weakness, the responsibility of the British Government, representing those who have by far the greatest commercial interest in the Chinese Empire, is of the very gravest character, and its gravity is becoming not less, but greater, from day to day.

The *Daily Graphic* writing on the same subject shows that it understands the situation, and how Russia has maintained her ground while apparently yielding it. It says:—

In spite of the enterprise of the newspapers, which plays such havoc with Lord Salisbury's Far Eastern whist parties, it is not always easy to get at the exact truth of the diplomatic struggles in Peking. . . . Yesterday morning we heard that Russia had abandoned her opposition and last night Mr. Curzon stated in the House of Commons that no threat of reprisals had been made. At first sight these statements, though somewhat contradictory, seem to justify the belief that Russian diplomacy at Peking has sustained a check. . . . The Chinese newspapers received by yesterday's mail contain some information about the negotiations which throws a different light on the withdrawal of the Russian opposition. It seems that one clause in the draft loan contract ran as follows:—

"That the present European staff shall remain in charge as long as the syndicate that the Hongkong Bank shall obtain to float the loan, holds any claim either for interest or principal against this railroad."

Now compare this with the following account of the withdrawal of Russian opposition given by Reuter's Peking correspondent:—

"The Government has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg announcing that Russia has withdrawn her opposition to the Northern Railway Extension loan with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on learning that no mortgage upon the permanent way is given to the bank, and that the control of the line remains in the hands of the Chinese. Russia also abandons the idea of occupying Lii."

If this is true Russian diplomacy has not fared badly. It seems, indeed, to have gained its point and forced the Chinese Government to cancel the most important clause in the whole contract.

The *Times* is somewhat severe, too, with the Government for its reticence as to its intentions with regard to Weihaiwei. As to this the *Westminster Gazette* says:—

We join with the *Times* in saying that the country is entitled to know from the Government what it proposes to do in the matter of Weihaiwei. It is said that "reasons of State" forbid that we should be told anything, and that in any case nothing can be known till the experts have been to Weihaiwei and reported. As to this, we are in such entire

agreement with the *Times* that we can only quote what it says to-day:—

"No experts, naval or military, can be trusted, or ought even to be asked, to determine what measure of defence is needed for a place like Weihaiwei. The answer to such question is governed absolutely by national policy in its widest sense, and with national policy in this sense the Queen's confidential advisers are alone competent to deal. For this reason the country is entitled to know whether in regard to Weihaiwei the Government has . . . 'abdicated its functions of directing national policy in favour of experts'; or, in other words, whether in inviting experts to report on the subject it has or has not instructed them to have regard to those principles of national policy which alone can give their report actuality and consistency. . . . The public interests that are likely to be prejudiced by giving a plain and unequivocal answer to such momentous questions must surely be insignificant compared with those which will almost certainly be sacrificed if the direction of the general policy of British defence is once more delivered over to the uncovenanted mercies of the expert—especially of the expert in fortification."

The expert is a good servant, but the very worst possible master. What we want to know is in pursuance of what policy Weihaiwei is to be occupied and fortified. Thus far all the policies of which Weihaiwei could properly form part are bad and dangerous.

The *Overland Mail* has a good leading article referring to the American operations in Cuba, and in regard to the delay that took place after the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, it says:—

The result of the operations at Santiago, which from a military point of view will not stand criticism, shows that behind an apparent *naïveté*, they possess a sound practical sense. No other Government in the same position would have exhibited such a mixture of forbearance and shrewd conception of business results. It is one of the most singular incidents in history, that an army and squadron so powerful as that which the Americans had at Santiago, should have held off for days while negotiations were being carried on with the hope of sparing bloodshed, and of obtaining by a peaceful surrender an object which would have cost enormous sacrifices. The offer to deport twenty or twenty-five thousand men from the field of action to their own homes, without the dishonour of giving up their arms, was a brilliant stroke of business. It places the eastern part of Cuba in their hands, and makes the retention of the remainder an impossibility. It forms a neat precedent for total evacuation, and facilitates negotiations for a peaceful solution of all difficulties.

The following is the Money Market note in the *Economist* of the 16th ult.:—

The Bank has continued to be drawn upon for gold for export to the Continent, £510,000 having been taken out during the week covered by the last return, and there is consequently no longer any expectation of a further reduction of the Bank rate, but market discount rates have slightly hardened, the quotation for best three months' paper having risen to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. The market, however, is still over-supplied with loanable funds, and unless the Continental drain assumes larger dimensions than there seems cause to look for at present, money is not likely to become much dearer at present, whatever may be the case later on in the autumn. That is, of course, assuming that no serious complications ensue, but the danger of these arising is sufficient to justify lenders in acting with caution.

The first leading article in the *Economist* of the 9th ult. is on "The Dangers of Intervention," and the writer shows that Spain had nothing to offer in return for assistance; while great States, as a rule, consult their own interests only. Spain had better make peace, because all the States would demand would be her colonies, "and long-continued misgovernment has made the Spanish colonies causes rather of exhaustion than of prosperity to the mother country." In an article on "The Parting of the Ways in America" the *Economist* enumerates the burdens the States must

undertake by becoming an annexing Power, but says that it is for themselves and not for anyone outside to decide whether the change is a wise one. Surely, as we have said before, wise or not, it is inevitable that an Anglo-Saxon Power should expand. In its article on "Iron and Steel" the *Economist* says that "the outlook for the trade is undoubtedly very satisfactory." In a note on the Hooley bankruptcy the *Economist* says:—

There was not much of general interest in the proceedings at the first meeting of Mr. Hooley's creditors on Wednesday, and it is probable that the complicated state of the debtor's affairs will take some time to unravel. The Official Receiver mentioned that Mr. Hooley had been asked to absolutely cease from speaking either to newspaper correspondents or to other persons in reference to his affairs, and had also been requested to refrain from answering any statements made to or about him. In these circumstances it would be out of place to deal with any of the points that have been so freely discussed since Mr. Hooley presented his petition. We are glad to observe, however, that notwithstanding the appointment of a trustee and a committee of investigation, the Official Receiver has promised to carry on the investigation of all the transactions which led up to the collapse. Mr. Brougham also stated that documentary evidence had been placed in his hands satisfying him "that many hundreds of thousands of pounds had been paid away for which more or less consideration had been received by the debtor." We shall have to wait for Mr. Hooley's public examination to discover the nature of this "consideration" and its bearing upon the charge of black-mailing by a section of the Press to which the debtor has attributed his failure. In the interests of all concerned, and in the public interest, it is to be hoped that the investigation may be searching and conclusive.

The first leading article in the *Economist* of the 16th ult. is on "The Reported Insurrection in China," which it considers to be of grave moment. The mandarins, it considers, may succeed in crushing it; on the other hand the rebels may prevail and establish a new and anti-foreign dynasty, or (2) they may set up a southern empire, and leave the north of China to look after itself; or (3) the present government may call in Russia to restore order. Perhaps no one of these three things will happen:—

All that Englishmen can wisely do at present is to watch and wait, to accumulate information, and, above all, to make up their minds with a definiteness at present entirely absent as to what they really want or desire. Are they wishing to thwart their rivals, or seeking Empire for themselves, or only considering how to avoid obstacles to an extension of their trade?

The next article, on "Pensions and Politics," deals with the collapse of all Mr. Chamberlain's promises about Old Age Pensions, which is amusingly illustrated by Mr. F. C. Gould in the *Westminster Budget*. There is an interesting article on the unjustifiable seizure by H.M.S. *Lapwing* of the *Beluchistan's* cartridges in the Persian Gulf; and a note shows that the Rand Gold Production in the first six months of 1898 was 1,961,663 ounces, against 1,388,430 ounces in the same period of 1897, 1,054,503 ounces in 1896, and 1,113,247 ounces in 1895.

There are several interesting notes in the *Saturday Review* this week, but we have only room for two:—

Another instance of American heroism. The American wooden steamship *Delaware* of 1,200 tons was destroyed by fire on Friday night (8th) when off the Port of Philadelphia. As soon as the outbreak was discovered, and it was seen to be impossible to subdue it, Captain Ingram formed the sailors in a double line and without any hurry passed the women and children to the boats, each being given a blanket. Captain Ingram stood at the head of the line and threatened to shoot the first person who started a panic. As a result of his coolness and the discipline he maintained

all the passengers were safely placed in the boats, and after this duty had been performed Captain Ingram and the crew took to the ship's rafts. The fire started about half-past ten, and twenty minutes later the vessel blew up. The magnificent coolness of the captain and crew is rendered the more conspicuous by the fact that the *Delaware* had on board a large quantity of ammunition for the fortifications at the entrance to the harbour. The contrast of this behaviour with that of the French and Italians on the *Bourgoigne* is emphasised by one little incident that has since come to light. A lady with a child tried to get out of the line and hurry to the gangway. "You needn't hurry, ma'am," said a sailor, "we're American seamen and will see that all the women and children get off."

Our strictures on the Foreign Office and our fears that the present Government is not acting energetically in defence of our interests in China have recently been justified. Lord Salisbury has confessed that he finds it very difficult to accommodate himself to that "violent change" in the opinion of the country from Cobdenism to Imperialism which has taken place since 1886. It really looks as if Lord Salisbury were such a confirmed Cobdenist that he finds it impossible to think of great Imperial interests. On Monday night Mr. Curzon had to admit in the House that "we have heard that the contract with the Belgian Syndicate for the Peking-Hankow line was signed on the 27th of June," and secondly, "there has been no agreement with China as to the occupation of the Yangtze Valley." With this information before it, the *Chronicle* is justified in saying that "the Foreign Office is betraying the country in the Far East," for every one knows that the Belgian Syndicate means Russian-French control. Even the *Times* has had to read Mr. Curzon a lesson. He is indeed "too easily nettled when he is asked what is being done to protect English interests. He appears to regard the protection of our trade and our capital in China as a State secret about which no rude and inconvenient enquiries should be made." Rightly enough, the *Times* concludes that that is not the way the subject is regarded by the people of this country. The truth is that, just as in the case of the Navy, so now in regard to our holding the Yangtze Valley, the Press must force the House of Commons to force the Government to do its duty.

There is a fairly good article on the United States as a new military Power, but the most interesting one to us is that on "Lord Salisbury and China," the conclusion of which is:—

In the North we have admittedly been defeated at every point, and are moreover encumbered with Weihaiwei, with which the Government cannot make up its mind what to do. In the Centre our "region" is being cut into on every side. In the South revolt has broken out, and an opening is given for French intervention. This is a situation that calls for courage and judgment, and alas! it is to be dealt with by Lord Salisbury, whose only policy is that of yielding in the face of danger, whose "open door" has proved to be a door of retreat and not of advance.

There is another of Mr. Frank Harris's delightful articles on "The True Shakespeare."

In a note on the *La Bourgoigne* disaster, the *Spectator*, which is very weak in its facts, says:—

The scene on board *La Bourgoigne* could not, we believe, have occurred in an English or American ship. Cases of desertion have repeatedly occurred, and of desperate attempts by panic-struck sailors to drive back the passengers, women included, lest there should not be room in the boats, but actual murder is most infrequent, while in most cases the officers succeed in controlling their men, and so save the feeble. The punishment of the guilty rests, of course, exclusively with the French Courts, and it is most improbable that they will be able either to arrest the guilty or to prove their guilt if they do. The sailors will swear for each other, the Italians will disappear, and the Frenchmen are already denying everything from "patriotic" motives.

The French Consul could, we suppose, demand the extradition of French subjects accused of murder on a French ship, but he could not send home the necessary witnesses. There is a serious defect at this point in the international arrangements for the safety of the seas. One does not see why such cases should not be treated as piracy cases are, and such criminals be held by a *consensus humanus* to be liable to trial in any port to which they may be carried, the Consul of the nation accused sitting with the local Magistrate.

The first leading article in the *Spectator* is on "The Prospects of Peace;" it is out of date now. In the next the *Spectator*, an unprofessional journal and always imaginative in its handling of scientific matters, rushes in with an attempt to expound "The Lessons of the Naval Battle." The gist of the article is in the last sentence: "The English have a habit of winning at sea, and the Americans have shown us that they have inherited the habit to the fullest possible degree." In another article the *Spectator* expresses its belief that France is drifting towards a Military Dictatorship.

The *World* has a very good article headed "National Dry-Rot." The following note is from *Truth*, Mr. Labouchere unfortunately relying on Mr. Curzon for his facts:—

For the last week or two we have been authoritatively told in the Press that Russia had threatened to seize on a Chinese province, unless China forbade any loan on the part of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank towards the construction of the Newchwang extension of the Peking and Taku Railway. It appears that Russia did nothing of the sort, and that the loan has been made. On Monday last Mr. Curzon supplemented this information by the further statement that Russia had made use of no such threats as stated in the Press. Every Jingo newspaper has been inditing articles calling upon us at once to take action in this matter, and many of them have suggested that we should guarantee China against the annexing designs of Russia. It is not agreeable to them to realise that they have been sitting on a mare's nest; so disagreeable, indeed, is it that they would have it now that, had it not been for their watchful care, Russia would have prevented the loan, and would have made the threats which, according to them, had been made. The whole thing is an instance of the mode in which the country is being stirred up against Russia by these journalistic firebrands.

The *St. James's Budget* has some interesting war pictures. The *Critic* has a very strong article headed "Mr. Hooley and Mr. Marks Again," in which it virtually begs the *Financial News* and the *Saturday Review* to sue it for libel. The *Investors' Review* has an article headed "The Progress of Russia," the following paragraph of which we recommend to those who think we are mistaken in opposing the Russian occupation of North China. Mr. Wilson points out that Russia is doing all she can to exclude the foreigner from every branch of Russian industry and commerce, and continues:—

It is with regret that we draw attention to this bent of the Russian political mind, because, as we have more than once said, it would have been a good thing for Russia and not a bad thing for us had gradual co-operation between the two countries in commercial affairs been possible. As it is not possible a dogged and persistent, if silent and undemonstrative, hostility must exist between the two countries, and the fact that this hostility is fostered more and more every year, not only by the policy of Russia as now developed in China, but by her attitude in commercial affairs all along the line, should be taken note of by our kinsmen across the Atlantic. The same measure will be meted out to them that is given to us and to other European nations. As soon as Russia develops internally, and gets her Empire well within the grip of trunk iron roads like the Trans-Siberian one of which over a thousand versts were constructed last year, the freedom of other nations to trade with her will be curtailed until it



ultimately disappears, except in things which the systematically obscured intellect of the Russian workman renders him incapable of producing. This prospect should be a strong inducement to the American people to reconsider their commercial policy with a view to its alteration in a manner calculated to bring them into line with ourselves in securing whatever free markets, or possible free markets, the despotism and exclusiveness, not of Russia alone, but of all continental Europe, leave to us. One of these days the conflict between free trade England and some one or other of the protectionists of the Continent may break out in open bloodshed. It almost looks now as if, our fears in this respect would be justified in China, and that before long we shall have to maintain ourselves there by force of arms against the aggressions, not only of the Russians, but of the Germans and the French.

Tenniel is quite himself again in his cartoon in this week's *Punch*, "Pinned!" but it is almost too tragical for *Punch*. Linley Sambourne's cartoon is a cheery one; "The Fiftieth Year of Grace," with Time at the wicket.

### NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

*The Standard Bearer.* By S. R. Crockett. 8vo., 345 pp. London: Methuen's Colonial Library. 1898. Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

Mr. Crockett's position in the literary world is firmly established. He has written some charming stories in a style all his own, but we must admit that *The Standard Bearer* has disappointed us, and we are sorely tempted to describe it as a "pot-boiler." The tale is supposed to be told by two brothers, or rather by one of them with additions by the other, writing in the latter end of the seventeenth century. We are, therefore, treated to nearly 350 pages of pseudo-archaic language in which the effect of antiquity is sought to be gained by an affected mixture of simplicity, poetical rhapsody, and awkwardness of phrase simulating quaintness, freely sprinkled with obsolete or manufactured words, and with conversations in which the author displays his power of writing down a curious imitation of broad Scotch dialect. It is, we confess, an impertinence for a mere Southron to criticise Scotch, but we should like to have the views of a full-blooded Scotchman on the subject. To us, in our ignorance, the language seems a jumble of Scotch and English, but probably this may be because Mr. Crockett did not want to be too hard on his English readers. He can write such really excellent prose that this archaic pose seems to us a mistake. However, we would not appear desirous of teaching his business to a successful writer. It is more than possible that our own critical faculty is at fault when we feel that the style is artificial, unconvincing, and sometimes irritating.

There is really no story to tell. The book describes the troubles of a Scotch minister who revolts against State interference in Kirk matters. His love passages are also revealed, and we never had an idea that a Scotch minister could be so susceptible to the charms of the fair sea. This most pious and proper person almost makes the bronze of our sun-hardened cheek turn a deeper hue by his description of one of his sweethearts washing her feet, then putting on and gartering her stockings—silk stockings too, which one hardly expects of a Scotch farmer's daughter in the seventeenth century. He marries this particular girl on her death-bed and this scene, which is really very foolish, is told with a charming pathos which makes one forget all about the garters. The characters are well drawn, but the local colouring is vague and indistinctly sketched in. In spite of what we have said above about the style, it is the charm of the writing and not the story

which makes the book pleasant reading. The hero and his second wife drift off into space in a most ghostly fashion, and we are not told what becomes of them—and indeed we don't much care.

*Corleone.* By F. Marion Crawford. 8vo., 431 pp. London: Macmillan's Colonial Library. 1897. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

In this book Mr. Crawford continues the chronicles of the Saracinesca family, and tells of the exciting events which preceded the marriage of Don Orsino, Sant' Ilario's eldest son. We take it for granted that our readers are already familiar with the various persons who were introduced in the previous novels, *Saracinesca*, *Sant' Ilario*, and *Don Orsino*, and they will be glad to meet again so many old friends. Even had Mr. Crawford confined himself to giving us more of his wonderfully clever pictures of Roman Society, his past success in that direction would have been sufficient guarantee of the charm of his work. But in this novel he goes farther afield and takes us to Sicily, and we are treated to a vivid description of the state of that romantic island, where the spirit of the mafia, the prevalence of brigandage, and the passionate character of the people, give him a scope for exciting incidents and complications such as could hardly be found in Italy itself. The various phases of the plot follow each other with such unerring skill, and the interest is so well sustained to the very end, that it is difficult to lay the book down until it is finished. It is one of those books which tempt one to look on ahead, and see how matters fall out, a sure sign of the interest of the story, and a condition which forbids the critic to spoil the appetite of readers by revealing too much. We must content ourselves with saying that Don Orsino falls in love with a charming girl of the Corleone family, described as the "worst blood in Italy." Her three brothers are all villains, and the match is impossible. Complications ensue in consequence of the sale of the Corleone property in Sicily to one of the Saracinesca family, which leads to a blood feud and the wiping out of all three brothers. How the sister is cleared of the stain of her birth, and all troubles are finally ended in a happy marriage, we leave our readers to find out for themselves. Our old friends, Sant' Ilario, Corona, and San Giacinto, are well to the fore, and we make new acquaintances whom we hope to meet again. Mr. Crawford's work is so well known that it is unnecessary to speak of the admirable delineation of character, the convincing painting of the surroundings, and the dramatic force of the incidents. Should any of our readers have neglected to read the previous volumes dealing with the Saracinesca family, this book will certainly persuade them to lose no time in becoming acquainted with such delightful people.

*Shrewsbury, A Romance.* By Stanley J. Weyman. 8vo., 410 pp. With illustrations. London: Longman's Colonial Library. 1898. Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

Now is the time when word comes back from Japan, and Peitaiho, and Chefoo, and Kuling, "we are dreadfully bored here, please send us some books," and the toiling husband or brother in Shanghai, too busy to realise that Shanghai is too hot to remain in, snatches five minutes to rush off to Kelly and Walsh's and buy some books to send to his dear ones perishing of ennui and the joy of "sleeping every night under a blanket." There are two or three authors who he knows are safe, if he can find a new book by them in that most attractive

modern "Colonial Library" form; and among these authors whose books are sure to be readable is Stanley J. Weyman. *Shrewsbury* is one of Weyman's latest, and if it is not one of his best, that is not because it is not well written and the colour of the place and time well maintained, but because the subject is an unpleasant one. The autobiography of an arrant coward cannot possibly be attractive, and the more true to nature the picture is, the less attractive it is. As a study of a coward forced to become a spy against his will, and treated like a cur by the head plotter in the book, *Shrewsbury* is uncommonly good and well worth reading as a work of art; while the student of history will appreciate the care Mr. Weyman has taken to preserve the atmosphere of the time. But the people are all so sordid—even the real heroine to whom the hero is united some three pages from the end is very tame and colourless—that we cannot get up an interest in them and there is a good deal of repetition in the hero's adventures. King William III. is the most interesting character in the book, and Mr. Weyman has taken a great deal of pains in depicting him.

He whom the old King of France had dubbed in bitter derision the "Little Squire of . . .," and whom two revolutions had successfully created Stadtholder of Holland and Sovereign of these Isles, was at the time forty-six years old, already prematurely bent, and a prey to the asthma which afflicted his later life. Reserved in manner, and sombre, not to say melancholy, in aspect, hiding strong passions behind a pale mask of stoicism as chilling to his friends as it was baffling to his enemies, he was such a youth spent under the eyes of watchful foes, and a manhood in the prosecution of weighty and secret designs, made him. Descended on the one side from William the Silent, on the other from the great Henry of France, he was thought to exhibit, in more moderate degree, the virtues and failings which marked those famous princes, and to represent, not in blood only, but in his fortunes, the two soldiers of the sixteenth century whose courage in disaster and skill in defeat still passed for a proverb; who, frequently beaten in the field, not seldom garnered the fruits of the campaign, and rose, Antæus-like, the stronger from every fall.

That, in all stations, as a private person, a Stadtholder and a King, his late Majesty remembered the noble sources whence he sprang, was proved, I think not only by the exactness with which his life was wrought to the pattern of those old mottoes of his house, *Sevis tranquillitas in Urbis*, and *Tandem fit Surculus arbor*, whereof the former was borne, I have read, by the Taciturn, and the latter by Maurice of Nassau—but of two other particulars of which I beg leave to mention. The first was that more *majorum* he took naturally and from the first the lead as the champion of the Protestant religion in Europe; the second, that though he had his birth in a republic, and was called to be King by election (so that it was no uncommon thing for some of his subjects to put slight upon him as little more than their equal—ay, and though he had to bear such affronts in silence), he had the true spirit and pride of a King born in the purple, and by right divine. Inasmuch that many attributed to this the gloom and reserve of his manners; maintaining that these were assumed less as a shield against the malice of his enemies, than as a cloak to abate the familiarity of his friends.

And certainly some in speaking of him of late years belittle his birth no less than his exploits, when they call him Dutch William, and the like; speaking in terms unworthy of a sovereign, and as if he had drawn his blood from that merchant race, instead of—as the fact was—from the princely houses of Stuart, Bourbon, Nassau,

and Medici; and from such ancestors as the noble, Coligny, and King Charles the Martyr. But of his birth, enough.

For the rest, having a story to tell, and not history to write, I refrain from recalling, how great he was as a statesman, how resourceful as a strategist, how indomitable as a commander, how valiant when occasion required in the pitched field. Nor is it necessary, seeing that before the rise of my Lord, Marlborough, (who still survives, but, alas, *quantum mutatus ab illo!*) he had no rival in any of these capacities, nor in the first will, ever be excelled.

Nor, as a fact, looking on him in the flesh as I then did for the first time, can I say that I saw anything to betoken greatness, or the least outside evidence of the fiery spirit, that twice in two great wars stayed all the power of Louis and of France; that saved Holland; that united all Europe in three great leagues; finally, that leaping the bounds of the probable, won a kingdom, only, to hold it cheap, and, a means to farther ends. I say I saw in him not the least trace of this, but only a plain, thin, grave, and rather peevish gentleman, in black and a large wig, who coughed much between his words, spoke with a foreign accent; and often lapsed into French or some strange tongue.

The illustrations are good, and the book has much good reading in it; but in interest it is not on a level with *A Gentleman of France* or *Under the Red Robe*.

## Outports:

### CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

#### EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

It is reported among the official class that a recent decree of the Emperor provides for the opening of schools for "Western learning." In each provincial capital there is to be a school for more advanced learning, and in each prefectural or district city there is to be a primary school fitting scholars for the provincial school. In Shantung these district schools are to be supplemented by additional schools in the larger villages, in all to the number of 240.

Many of the schools are to be held in Taoist and Buddhist temples, and the money heretofore expended upon temple services is to be spent in helping to sustain the schools.

Men who use opium habitually cannot control or teach in the schools.

The assistance of a graduate of T'engchow College has been sought in the tour of the province to open the schools and explain the required course of study which has been arranged by a number of the *littérati* of Chinanfu.

This catalogue of the course of study, is now printed and is being distributed through the province; it outlines a six years' course of study and is quite like the American academy catalogue. Though we can't quite conceive of a plan by which teachers who know Western science are to be furnished at once for these schools yet it is certainly a move in the right direction, and we heartily welcome it as one of the signs of the vanishing slumbers of the ruling heads of China.

#### THE IRON WAY.

We hear no news in regard to the new Railroad but earnestly trust they are laying the track at the other end. Any one who knows anything about it assures us that the road will be completed from Chingtao to Chinan inside of two and a-half years.

#### THE WEATHER.

The "wet season" here has been comparatively dry, but sufficiently wet to bring as good crops. Though the wheat was short

on account of dry weather in the early summer, the millet, *kaoliang*, and beans are in excellent condition.

1st August.

### CHINGCHOUFU—SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Emperor's proclamation to the effect that in every country of his wide dominions A SCHOOL FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF

#### FOREIGN LEARNING.

is to be immediately established, and to be controlled by foreign teachers almost takes away our breath by its suddenness and the magnificence of its sweep, but perhaps the most astounding surprise of all is the intimation that where school rooms are needed

#### IDOL TEMPLES.

may be used and the idols thrown out. The proclamation itself leaves nothing to be desired in the point and beauty of its style. As to its effect on the country, already in one village near us the idols have been thrown out of the local temple by the people themselves. Whether this will be general remains to be seen. Also whether the officials, who after all are the main factors in the case, will bestir themselves to give full effect to the edict is yet quite an unknown quantity. The supply of foreign teachers is also an element not immediately called into being, even by the will of an Emperor.

Who will venture to say after this that China does not at least intend to move with the times?

One almost fears the movement has come too late.

#### ANOTHER SYMPTOM.

of the general change of attitude is shown in the fact that at a recent local examination one of the questions asked was; "Why is a small kingdom like Belgium so prosperous?" For ourselves we give up the conundrum as we fear the average man in China will have to do at present.

#### CLOSE QUARTERS.

Two men, brothers, well advanced in age, quarrelled over their land and went to law. The magistrate heard the case several times and at last decided to place both men in the cangue, face to face, till they made up their quarrel between them. This is reported as a fact in our immediate vicinity. The writer when in Wuhsein recently heard that some.

#### GERMANS HAD ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES

in that city and were making it quite a centre for their operations in this province. It has been decided to hold a

#### CONFERENCE

of Shantung missionaries in Weihsien from the 16th to the 23rd October, inclusive, and a full and interesting programme will then be discussed.

5th August.

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood." When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease.—*The Humanitarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

3 alt

### ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

#### BURNING OF A MISSION BOAT IN HUNAN.

We learn with regret of the burning of the boat belonging to the Alliance Mission in Hunan. It was being used by Messrs. Chapin and Alexander who had started from Changte on a trip up the Yuan river, hoping to open a new station. They were at a large market, Hungchiang, some sixty miles from the Kueichou border, when the burning took place. This is the city where the brave Dorward had a house rented some years ago. It is reported that the officials apparently did all they could and were quick to make amends so far as they were able, but as the boat was specially constructed under Mr. Chapin's supervision, it cannot be replaced soon. A letter to a friend here written some days before the burning tells of some rough experiences, but in spite of all, their sales were large; about a thousand cash a day and all from Gospels, as they were not able to get tracts.

#### THE DANGERS OF THE RIVER.

There has been another drowning, chargeable to the swift current. Four men with some goods and some twenty thousand cash were in a sampan bound for the *Changweo* on the night of her departure last trip. In some manner the sampan was overturned and only one managed to escape. Boarding a steamer here at present is no child's play. The Customs crew is quite expert at it, but even they will not attempt it at night now. The day before yesterday the water was over the Bund, within a few feet of high water mark. The *Shasi* and *Kuling* could not anchor upon arrival. After discharging the mails and passengers they dropped down the river to a safe place until the water fell several feet.

#### THE WEATHER

has been quite trying during the month of July and thus far in August, excepting a few days at the latter end of July, when rain and clouds caused a drop of some thirty degrees (maximum).

#### PERSONAL NOTES.

Our obliging Consul Mr. Holland, Miss Smith of the Scotch Mission, and Mr. and Mrs. Tomkinson of the China Inland Mission are at present recuperating at Kuling. Mr. Clennell looks after British interests during Mr. Holland's absence.

Mr. Rowsell, recently transferred to the Shasi Customs, had the misfortune to have his boat wrecked before he reached his station. Another boat was sent him as soon as possible and we presume he is comfortably housed again by this time.

Mr. T. A. Clinton, late of Honan, has joined Mr. Bruce for the work in Hunan under C. I. M. auspices. They plan to make Changte their headquarters and to establish the work there as well as in the surrounding districts.

We are surprised to hear that Commissioner Ohlmer has been transferred to another port, at present unknown to us. It will be remembered that Mr. Ohlmer has been here but a few weeks. The best wishes of the many friends they have made during their brief stay go with Mr. and Mrs. Ohlmer and their niece Miss Kulle. Mr. C. T. Bowring, recently from a furlough home, is the successor. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke of the C. I. M., Kueichou province, passed through a short time ago. Mr. Clarke has been at work among the aborigines and has succeeded in reducing their language to writing. After attending a meeting of the New Testament revision committee he will leave for England to take a needed rest.

11th August.



## MOHKAUSHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

## THE FIRST "OPEN SEASON"

for this place as a summer resort is drawing to a close. The register shows about fifty foreigners, including children. No serious sickness due to local causes has been reported. The children seem particularly healthy and happy. The local market, altogether poor at first, has very much improved. Mails as a rule arrive daily, though sometimes delayed on the way by low water in the canals, or perhaps more often by the absence of such ideas as speed, promptness, and regularity on the part of the native carriers.

## THE TEMPERATURE

at 2,000 feet for the first week in August ranged as below:—

|                 | 8 a.m. | 12 a.m. | 6 p.m. |
|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Monday .....    | 78     | 80      | 78     |
| Tuesday .....   | 79     | 82      | 80     |
| Wednesday ..... | 78     | 81      | 80     |
| Thursday .....  | 78     | 81      | 80     |
| Friday .....    | 78     | 82      | 78     |
| Saturday .....  | 76     | 80      | 76     |
| Sunday .....    | 76     | 76      | 76     |

## WATER AND SCENERY.

Lot owners are busy tracing the cold, clear, and often copious springs. For scenery, we have the Great Lake off to the north, the extensive rice fields on the plain eastward, while the Chientang river is visible just before it enters Hangchow, beyond the south of us. Numberless ridges, crests, and peaks crowd each other to the furthest west. Eastwards all now is green; skywards, after the clouds have raced and chased, we get the most celestial blue.

16th August.

## NEWCHWANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

## ARRIVAL OF RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Amongst other arrivals at this port I have to notice the Japanese steamer *Seitoku Maru* from Muroran with a quantity of railway slippers (? sleepers). This is the first instalment, as I understand, of the plant for the Russian Railway Concession. The vessel arrived last Sunday, the 14th inst., and the managers of the railway, Messrs. Guirchmann and Titoff, were very anxious to have the cargo discharged at once, but I suppose the holiness of the day did not allow such extraordinary privileges even to the representatives of the omnipotent Czar.

## AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

It is necessary to record that on the following day the *Seitoku Maru* steamed to the east of this port and is now discharging her cargo about two miles outside the limits of the port at a place called Takuantun (大官屯), where a *locale* has been fixed upon by the managing engineers. Far be it from me to object to what, under the circumstances, appears to be a privilege necessary to the circumstances of the case, for it is only reasonable that those who have received concessions for the building of railways should be allowed to land the material at the most convenient spot, but I would ask whether the great privilege of a steamer proceeding to, and discharging at a place not allowed by treaty has been granted by the Imperial Maritime Customs, or whether "French leave" has just been taken by the Russian authorities. I hear that when the Commissioner of Customs naturally demurred at allowing a Japanese steamer to discharge outside the limits prescribed by treaty, telegraphic communication at once took place with the Russian Minister at Peking, and this gentleman simply replied: "Do what is necessary with or without permission and throw all responsibility upon me." Don't you think

this is rather "tall," or do you suppose the Russian Minister induced the I. G. to authorise his subordinate to do what was asked? I would ask

## ANOTHER QUESTION.

Is this privilege to be taken as a precedent, and will Britishers or other nationalities be allowed to land cargo at other places than within the limits of the port? I presume there can be no question about this, in view of the clause in the last treaties generally known as the "Favoured Nation" clause.

Why not make Takuantun a treaty port or extend the limits of the port of Newchwang as far as may be required?

## THE EXTREME HEAT

is subsiding and the thermometer Fahr. marked this a.m. 78°.

## A FATAL ACCIDENT.

I learn that a rather serious accident occurred yesterday in an attempt to discharge a launch weighing some 30 tons from the s.s. *Hangchow*. The mast supporting the derrick gave way, causing the death of five natives, the launch being more or less damaged.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

The home mails of the 1st of July which had been lying in Chefoo arrived here per s.s. *Progress* yesterday afternoon and gave general satisfaction.

Notwithstanding the unusual heat we have had during the last fortnight, the "at home" tennis parties have been well attended and croquet has been nowhere.

PHILO-COREANUS.

16th August.

## NORTH KIANGSU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

In early days Hsuehien was called the Chosen Land. About a thousand years ago, its name was changed into Hsuehien, 宿遷, to pass the night, and then move on, as if to say it was not a good place to stay in. This last name is more in keeping with its present history. You have been told of

## THE FAMINE

up here in the spring. This was relieved when the June wheat came in. However in May and June the typhus and malarial fevers claimed many patients. The Chinese said that 80 per cent of the families were afflicted—an estimate much too high. However, the fevers were alarming, and the undertakers were unable to meet the demands made on them. Many more died from the fever than had died from hunger. During the epidemic each male servant in the Mission compound at Hsuehien had a more or less protracted attack of fever. One teacher died with the typhus fever.

## THE HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY

and surrounding country is said to be improving now. Another sorrow came to those living in the Old Yellow River overflow basins. Just as wheat was being harvested, floods came from Shantung, and backed water 6 feet deep over the wheat in many places. Fortunately in a week it ran off, leaving the straw rotten but the blackened grain still can be used by the frightened farmer. A month later a second flood far surpassing the first in violence came down again from Shantung. Perhaps for a hundred years the canal has not thus overflowed the country. Reports of deaths come from many points. From one village, situated on what was once a lake 100 x 30 li but now meadow land, comes the report of the greatest loss of life. Fifty dead bodies were seen going by this one village.

15th August.

## PEITAIHO.

(FROM OUR TIENSIN CORRESPONDENT.)

## THE RECENT FLOODS.

In my last I mentioned the wash-out on the railway. My report, given as heard, was not quite accurate. Since then I have had the opportunity of passing over the road and saw the place where the damage occurred to the bridge across a stream near Shihmén, the first station N.E. of Lanchow. The force of this mountain torrent will be realised in a measure by the fact that three solid piers of masonry were washed entirely away down to the very bed of the stream. Solid stacks of ties were piled up as soon as practicable to enable traffic to be resumed, but it would seem as if the skill of the engineers would be taxed to the utmost to plan and build piers which will successfully resist such water-force as is here met with. Still farther on, another smaller bridge was *minus* two piers, washed out at the same time, though not "cleaned out" so completely as the others. One of its shore abutments was also seriously injured, and a portion of it will have to be rebuilt. I have no doubt but that the skilful engineers of this road will be able to do all that can be done to prevent such mishaps in the future. Under the direction of their worthy Chief, they have certainly been very successful in the construction of the road, and in maintaining it in good working order most of the time since its completion.

## THE CROP PROSPECTS.

After passing the alkali plains of Tangku, and reaching land a few feet higher and possessed of a better soil, the standing grain presented a better appearance; and in general it may be said that the promise now is of a fair yield in the autumn harvest. The natives speak of the prospect as good, though not equal to last year. There was less rain in the early part of the summer as compared with last year which accounts for it.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

The summer resort at the seaside, usually spoken of as Peitaiho, the name of the nearest railway station, really divides itself into three separate settlements, the extreme limits of which are about six miles apart. The one in the centre, on which the first foreign cottages were built, is Rocky Point, where there is now an organised community known as the "Rocky Point Association," and comprising about 30 houses. The next to be occupied to the west of this, is known as Hotungtsai, from a village near by (East of the river village), frequently referred to as the West End, and contains about 20 houses with a few outlying ones. The East End is about equally distant (3 miles) to the east and contains about 15 houses, all built this year. The open port if secured, which seems probable, will be nearest the East End, but the effort is being made to have this entire coast line of about 6 miles included within its limits, at the West End, and present indications are favourable for success. Sir Robert Hart is here for a couple of months, and I understand that some of the Foreign Ministers are planning for summer residences here. They will, of course, desire the entire place to be under foreign supervision as far as is possible, for sanitary and other considerations, all of which will help forward the above scheme.

## AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE

was held on Thursday and Friday for the purpose of eliciting the experiences of the various missionary workers present, on different practical subjects and lines of mission work. No papers were prepared and theorising was excluded from the discussions: the addresses were to be short, and confined to facts and results connected with the speaker's own experience, or illustrations of his work. The importance of the native Christians being able to give a "reason for the faith."

that is in them" cannot be over-estimated. To this "Station Classes" in some form or other enter into the plan of almost every missionary. These classes are usually formed by selecting from the rank and file of the membership those who have some knowledge of the written characters, and by their zeal, earnestness and good character, commend themselves as men who will use the knowledge they acquire for the good of their fellows, and bringing them to the central station for a month or two of Biblical study during the period when they are least pressed by their farming or other occupations. One question discussed was, "How far should such classes be made self-supporting?" The methods of those who spoke varied from the beginning of work, when such classes were entirely supported by mission funds, through the graded stages to the point in some cases of supplying only lights and fuel sufficient to cook their food. The most satisfactory results appear to have been reached when the least amount or no support whatever was given, in that a more earnest, independent, and in every way a better class of men were secured.

#### ANOTHER IMPORTANT QUESTION

closely connected with the above was, "Methods of providing a trained native Pastorate." Some excellent ministers have been selected from the station classes, and given further training to fit them for enlarged work. But the experience of all showed that as the church increased in numbers and intelligence, there was also a growing demand for a more educated ministry, which tended towards, and in most cases had resulted in some plan for definite and systematic training, through a term of years, resulting finally in some cases in the establishment of the College and the Theological Seminary. This seems to be necessary not simply for the education and grounding of the Christian church in the faith, but for having a class of men who can meet the *literati* on more than equal terms. The work done and the influence exerted by these men have already proved the wisdom of such development along educational lines. Connected with

#### EDUCATION IN GENERAL,

and assuming great importance at this juncture in China's affairs was the question, "What attitude should Missionaries and Mission Societies take towards the increasing desire for a knowledge of the English language and Western sciences?" It is acknowledged to be a rare opportunity to reach and influence large numbers of the better class of young Chinese. Facts were also presented showing that there is a clear discrimination made in favour of Protestant as against non-Christian or Romanist teachers, and in favour of English—or English-speaking—teachers as against any other nationality. One gentleman had been informed that French Priests in one locality were planning to open a school in which they would teach English in order to meet this demand. In view of the importance of the present opportunity, the following was passed, *nem. con.* :—

"Resolved:—That this Conference of Missionaries, representing nine Protestant Missionary Societies, working in North China, wishes to bring to the very special notice of their respective Societies the urgent necessity for immediately considering the demands that are being made by the Chinese on every hand for instruction in the English language and "Western Learning."

More than in any previous year individuals are pressing for such teaching. More important however is the impending revolution in the governmental system of instruction which will be introduced by the Imperial Edict recently issued. Such an opportunity for influencing and leading this people has never before been placed within the reach of English-speaking Missionaries: for prompt and wise measures taken now may bring such a course of education under the auspices of our Protestant churches.

This may not be the case if the present opportunity is lost.

Missionaries at present at work in North China, while recognising the greatness of this opportunity, yet feel that the claims to direct evangelistic and pastoral work are too pressing and important to allow them to devote sufficient time to this educational work. They would therefore request the Boards of the Missionary Societies to give this matter their earnest attention and to see whether it be not possible to secure the sending out of teachers who will be prepared to teach English and Western Science, and at the same time put forth every endeavour to lead their students to a knowledge of Christ.

It should be further pointed out that the Chinese desirous of learning these subjects are practically all willing to pay comparatively high fees, so that the expenses borne by the missionary societies will probably not be large, such classes doubtless becoming self-supporting before long."

#### THE SUBJECT OF MEDICAL FEES.

"Is it desirable to charge a fee for medical treatment in mission hospitals and dispensaries?" brought out a wide range of experience extending over a long period of time. The arguments *pro* and *con* are pretty well known, having been frequently presented and theorised about in papers. Here we had facts as gathered from experience and results. The discussion was full of interest and instruction, and while conclusions differed somewhat, there appears to be no occasion to go into detail. The unmistakable drift of the discussion was that the best results have been in connection with the fee system—exception being made for the absolutely poor—the only real question being as to the scale of charges. I think the result of the discussion is likely to be a gradual increase in the scale, generally, the legitimate outcome of the experiences related. The subject of

#### "GIRLS' SCHOOLS"

was divided into two sections: 1: "Should foot binding be allowed in girls' schools?" Here as in all important matters, different practices were found to be in operation; but all were looking to the final abolition of foot binding from the schools. Places differed as to the difficulties in the way, and so progress had not been the same. Few had yet reached the hard and fast rule of allowing no bound feet in the school, and yet all were aiming at this result as rapidly as their conditions seemed to permit. Great stress was laid upon the importance of the teaching in mission boys' schools and colleges, for as the men became unwilling to have bound-footed daughters-in-law, and the young men to have bound-footed wives, the abolition of the cruel custom will keep pace among the girls, and will soon die a natural death. Some interesting incidents were related in connection with unbinding, and the benefits resulting therefrom even to persons advanced in life. The 2d section was:

#### "HOW FAR IS SELF-SUPPORT POSSIBLE?"

It is impossible, as yet, to arrive at an answer to this question in this form. Experience has been almost uniform that in the beginning of mission work, it is almost impossible to get pupils to school on any terms: that as genuine conversions occur, and confidence is secured, prejudice gives way: and that foot-binding is one of the last customs to yield to either conscience, reason, or common sense. This fact greatly increased the difficulty of beginning on the line of self-support even to the extent of requiring a small portion of the clothing to be furnished by the parents of the girls. But experience has shown that it can be done, and great progress has been made, even to the extent in some cases of requiring all the personal expenses, such as food and clothing, etc., to be supplied by the parents or guardians of the pupils. There is a growing sentiment in favour of female

education, and the time seems not far distant when, except in the case of the very poor, a fee in addition to personal expenses may be charged in aid of the general expenses of such schools. Some of the facts presented were exceedingly encouraging.

As the sessions of the conference progressed, they were so interesting and helpful, and so many other questions suggested themselves concerning which equally valuable experiences could be obtained, that it was decided to spend one or two more days of the latter half of next week in a similar way. No elaborate or wearying work was required of those who came here to rest and recruit wasted energies to prepare for the meetings, only a committee to suggest subjects and leaders to open the discussions, hence every one was free, easy, spontaneous, and each speech right out of one's own experience, and hence had practical value, and was helpful to every one who heard. The Conference was helpful, it was not wearisome. Rocky Point, 6th August.

#### THE CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARIES

was continued to day according to adjournment. It proved to be one of the warmest days we have yet had at the coast. The question of the forenoon was: "What requirements should be made of applicants for church membership in respect of Sabbath observance?" The gentleman who opened the discussion, in preparing a paper on the Sabbath question some months ago, had sought information from a large number of missionaries regarding this large subject, in a series of questions. Extracts from the replies received were read, all of which showed that the subject of Sabbath observance was held to be of the greatest importance in order to obtain a spiritual, a live, and an active Church: that however varying their practice might be as to instruction, enforcement, &c., all were striving to secure such observance. It was evident that all made a distinction between what may be termed a real and a formal observance—an observance in the spirit and in the letter: but none of the replies so far as read, defined what was meant by the observances, and while interesting and instructive, especially so far as they gave facts and experiences, were not replies to this question, nor were they intended to be such, by the reader—only in part.

The same distinction between spirit and letter was evident in the remarks of all the speakers, and the same lack of a clear understanding of the sense of the term "observance" as used in the question. All gave prominence to the Sabbath requirements in their instruction to enquirers, and to the observance of those requirements on the part of members, in most cases requiring a promise of observance on the part of those entering the church. But the strictness with which the observance of the promise was enforced varied with the difficulties connected with the observance on the part of the native Christian, with the sense which was attached to the word "observance," with the amount of instruction which had been given, and the apprehension and appreciation of the requirement on the part of the members. The importance of making the Christians realise that the requirement was not a legal enactment or ritualistic rule in the ordinary sense of a law, but rather was a command of God, to be observed as such and for the objects for which it was given, instead of as a human rule or a Church law, was recognised by all the speakers: also the danger which attends the outward form which a spiritual rule must assume in its observance. The discussion was interesting, and showed that in this, as in other matters of the Christian life, the Church in China is on the up grade as its knowledge of Biblical truth increases.

The next question was: "What is the best means for securing the co-operation of native helpers with the foreign missionary in Church administration?" This question elicited a wide range of methods and experience, and all recognised as an essential



factor, taking the men into our full sympathy and confidence for consultation and advice; making them realise as much as possible that the work is theirs quite as much as ours; that its growth and development depend more on them under God than upon us; hence their responsibility for its proper prosecution. Thus only could the best results in co-operation be secured.

The last question discussed was: "The use of foreign money in Church extension." Not all the speakers used "Church extension" in precisely the same sense. But in general it was used in reference to the growth and development of the Church after a body of Christians has been collected in any locality; some organisation has been effected; some progress has been made, and it has reached that point where it needs larger funds and more machinery for its highest development than is necessary at the beginning of the simple mission Church. The general sentiment appeared to be that the less foreign money used, the better for the spiritual growth and development of the church; that the Native Church should erect its own church buildings, and support its own pastors; that from the first this principle should be kept prominent in all our work, and that limited assistance at most is all that should given from foreign money. Instances were given of the good resulting from this course, and the evil resulting from giving, even to a limited extent, in some cases.

In general, these various discussions brought out the fact that the ability of the Chinese Christians to aid themselves along the lines of "self-support" has been much under-estimated, and that there is a greater readiness on their part to take hold of the work and carry it forward with their own resources than the foreigner has supposed, looking at their poverty with his eyes, if the subject is presented to them in its proper light and bearings. The natural conclusion was that more and more responsibility may wisely be thrown upon the Native Church, and that self-support should be pressed upon them in a tender and loving manner so as to enlist their entire sympathy and support.

#### THE PREPOSTEROUS PARCEL POST.

From the time the Imperial Customs came under the (so-called) French control, a great deal of complaint has been made regarding the sending and delivery of parcels, both as to the unnecessary trouble connected with the registration and final delivery, and in regard to unwarranted charges. A case recently occurred in which a registered letter had been opened, a part of the money abstracted, resealed, and sent on. It was impossible to obtain any redress, and registration appears to be a farce.

A resident of Tientsin recently received a parcel, on which 20 cents' postage was paid in Shanghai. It contained articles which, if dutiable had paid duty, and in addition, the importer had paid full mail charges for delivery by post. The requirements made of the receiver under these new regulations are ridiculous and annoying in the extreme, such as personal appearance, or personal authorisation with full signature, &c., and the payment of extra sums above the assessed, and what may be called the just postage; e. g. in the case of this small parcel, "Delivery dues 10 cents: Customs charges 10 cents." It is difficult to characterise this as other than an imposition.

Rocky Point, 11th August.

**CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.**  
— "The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Kczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. So of everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

6 alt

## NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

### THE WEEK.

There is absolutely no local news of any interest to chronicle. Business is a trifle better, but there is nothing much stirring. Amusements are limited chiefly to bathing and croquet, and the former has become a little less popular lately owing to bad stings received by many bathers from jelly fish. The latter are at some seasons a perfect pest in our waters.

The weather remains hot but is now threatening, a depression having been signalled. Some smart showers fell early this morning, accompanied by a rather high wind.

### THE NEW TERRITORY.

The Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, Special Commissioner to enquire into the Kowloon extension, the Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Director of Public Works, and Lieut. Rundall, C. E., left on the 8th inst., in the gunboat *Plover* for Mirs Bay, from whence they were to start on their tour of inspection of the newly acquired *hinterland*. The members of the commission have, I am told, made considerable progress in their work. They spend the day on shore, and return for the evening to the *Plover*, which is expected back on Monday for a day or two. She will then take the Commissioners to the western shores of the territory and to Lantau. The weather so far has been pretty favourable for them, though decidedly hot. Another depression is, however, now impending, and possibly they may be driven in port sooner than they intended.

### THE SANITARY BOARD.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held on the 11th inst. a graceful acknowledgment of the useful services of Mr. N. J. Ede, as unofficial member for some years, was paid by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies in a letter addressed to the Acting Governor, and which was read at the meeting. A letter from Mr. Hillier, the Commissioner of Customs, for Kowloon, acknowledging the thanks of the Board for the assistance rendered by the Customs in tracing cases of plague on the mainland, during the recent epidemic, was read, in which he mentioned that he had the hearty co-operation of the village authorities there all through. A long discussion on the Vaccine Institute took place, it being the opinion of the Board that more time and attention should be given to it by the Colonial and Veterinary Surgeons, who should receive special remuneration for this work.

### THE TEBRAU PLANTING CO., LD.

Patience is a virtue which all shareholders in planting as well as mining companies need to cultivate. There is so much development to be done, there are so many uncertainties about crops and lodes. The Tebrau Planting Co. is no exception to the rule, and the shareholders were obliged to go empty away from the second annual meeting held on the 8th inst. The Chairman explained the absence of a dividend very reasonably—over-production of gambier and consequent fall of price—and then went on to show that the Company had good prospects for next year in coffee and other products. The report and accounts were adopted and the other business transacted.

### THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO.

The shareholders in the local Dock Company are again on velvet. The report for the half-year ended 30th June, to be presented at the meeting on the 22nd inst., is exceedingly pleasant reading for those interested. The net earnings, including the sum of \$107,281.73 brought forward from last account, amount to \$605,408.46. After deducting directors' and auditors' fees, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 8 per cent for the half-year, to give a bonus to share-

holders of a like amount, to pay \$20,000 as a bonus to contributing shareholders, to write off \$102,263.99 from the value of Kowloon Docks, \$22,539 from that of the Cosmopolitan Docks, \$5,000 from that of steam launches, to place \$100,000 to Reserve Fund (bringing that fund up to \$800,000), and to carry forward the balance of \$98,004.50 to new account. The net earnings are the second best on record, and the prospects for the future, owing to activity in shipbuilding, are very promising.

### THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LD.

The report for the first half of the current year has been issued, and is satisfactory reading for the shareholders. The profit on working account amounted to \$71,057.10 as compared with \$48,644 for the corresponding six months of 1897, being an increase of \$22,412.71. The credit balance shown is \$58,563.94 as compared with \$31,791.70 at the same period last year, and the directors propose to deal with this amount as follows:—To set aside \$6,000 against repairs and renewals, to pay a dividend of 4 per cent for the half-year, to write \$10,000 off value of furniture and fixtures, and to carry forward to new account the balance of \$24,805.94. This report is, I think, the best that has ever been laid before the shareholders.

### THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.,

announces an interim dividend of 5 per cent payable on the 26th inst. This is good but we hope the final may be even better.

### FIRE IN CHINA TOWN.

For some time we have had a gratifying absence of fires, as is customary this time of the year. On the afternoon of the 10th inst., however, an outbreak occurred in a godown, No. 22, Belcher Street, but the Police were soon on the spot, and were shortly followed by the Fire Brigade, who quickly extinguished the flames. The damage was confined to the first floor, where it originated, the roof falling in. The building was insured in home offices.

### NAVAL MOVEMENTS,

as usual, have been few and of no great interest. The Japanese cruiser *Matsushima*, which arrived here on the 6th, left again on the 9th inst. for Manila. The new Chinese cruiser *Haishen*, built in Stettin to the order of the Chinese Government, arrived here on the 7th inst. from that port on her way to the North. She is a second-class cruiser of 1,893 tons gross, and carries 11 guns. She came out in charge of a German officer with a German crew, and flies the German flag until handed over. The British cruiser *Powerful* arrived here this morning from the North, and will proceed hence to Batavia to be present there at the coming of age festivities of Her Majesty the young Queen of Holland.

Hongkong, 13th August.

*Holloway's Pills and Ointment.*—Influenza, Coughs and Colds.—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible; they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed. (14)

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PREMIER DUKE.

No member of this Government has so surprised and taken unawares the outsider as the Duke of Norfolk, in the office of Postmaster-General and otherwise. He had come to be regarded as simply the latter-day representative steeped in and over-laden with wealth of a great, old English patrician house, and separated from the world of English political and social life by an exceptional and peculiarly unqualified devotion to the Roman Church. England, not in the very inner official circle of Conservative statesmanship, was puzzled beyond measure at the announcement, on the formation of Lord Salisbury's Administration, that the head of the House of Howard was to be the Master of the Post Office and a Cabinet Minister! And this is the man who has made the Post Office hum with reform! It is hardly possible to call to mind any Postmaster-General since the establishment of the Penny Post who has done so much for progress in St. Martin's-le-Grand as the Duke of Norfolk.

THE JUBILEE POSTAL REFORMS.

Last year's Postal reforms done in association with the commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee were a stroke of genius. It does not touch your imagination so closely in the Far East as the reform which is one of the great historic facts of the current week, but we have felt it to be a delightful thing, in our home correspondence to pretty nearly get rid of the "open at the ends" and to have our letter rate assimilate to our book parcel rate. Even apart from business, there is a great temptation to send our friends newspaper cuttings, pictorial illustrations, other people's letters, and manifold other enclosures, sealed up inside an envelope at a merely nominal rate of postage. At one stroke the Duke got rid of nineteen-twentieths of the unsent book-rate packages, and let us send a quarter of a pound of communications inside an envelope for a penny, and at the same time made hard things easy inside the post office by bringing everything, except the halfpenny packet and newspapers and parcels under a pound in weight, under the simple rule of the letter.

IMPERIAL PENNY POST.

But this week's postal reform is a thing of world-wide interest, a thing of history, touching the very politics and social and industrial developments of a large part of the population of a couple of hemispheres. Statesmen of all parties have been telling us for a generation or two that a penny post across the oceans was but a dream, outside the region of the practical politics of the time; and here, since I wrote my last week's letter, the Duke of Norfolk has given us a Penny Post system between Great Britain on the one side, and Canada, Cape Colony, Natal, and probably the Crown Colonies and India on the other. It is a thing alone whereby to remember this Parliament and the Parliamentary and Administrative history of 1898.

THE INFLUENCE OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

But for the Duke's admirable innovations last year we should probably have given about all the credit of this great step towards a comprehensive Imperial Penny Post to the initiative of Canadian statesmanship and the Imperial spirit of our Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain. This theory undoubtedly reflects great honour on Canada, and South Africa, and Mr. Chamberlain; but the surrounding conditions and circumstances compel in us the conviction that a large share of the

honour belongs to the Minister from whom most of us expected so little.

PIECEMEAL REFORM.

It is a noteworthy fact that nowhere in the Press or among public men had the thought apparently occurred that anything would be done in this way while Australia held out against the Penny Post, and the first outside thought of the partial adoption of the system came with the Duke's official announcement of it, and the Duke made haste to proclaim the Ministerial intention before the Press and the outside world should have time to make the suggestion.

A GREAT COMMITTEE.

In several ways this is one of those weeks which loom large, and will put a great responsibility upon the historian by and by. On Wednesday I found myself invited to Stafford House, to the inaugural meeting of the promoters of what promises to be a great and far-reaching movement—that of the Anglo-American Committee. It was, one may perhaps be pardoned for feeling, an honour to be on the list of invitations to that gathering of dignitaries and distinguished personages of all degrees, since the occasion was not open to mere journalists as such, and reports of the proceedings—except an official report drawn up by the Secretaries—were interdicted. On this Provisional Committee list—and none were asked to go whose names were not on that list—there were two Archbishops, one Cardinal, twenty-three Bishops, five Dukes (including a grandson-in-law of the Queen), four Marquises, eleven Earls, one Field-Marshal, nineteen Lords, and an appalling show of Privy Councillors, Baronets, Knights, M. Ps. Diplomats, Deans, Canons, Doctors of Divinity, distinguished authors and artists, Lord Mayors and Mayors, and the like. And our business was to cultivate international friendship with the people of the great Republic of the West.

STAFFORD HOUSE.

By the time that you get this letter it will be a good deal too late to do any harm, which might have been done by the publication this week of anything in the proceedings of the meeting which it was the purpose of the promoters to keep out of the newspapers. But let me put an outside point or two. It was a natural part of the design of those who have started this movement to make the best possible impression upon our American cousins, and the plans were laid with that object. That was the reason, for example, for meeting at Stafford House, the London home of the Duke of Sutherland. A sympathetic, typical American citizen of the time of Martin Chuzzlewit would have been most impressed if he was told that the gathering took place in the Tower of London; but the descendant to-day of the typical Republican of that era would like the meeting most if it were held at Marlborough House (if it could not be convened at Windsor Castle or Balmoral). And perhaps the next best place would be Stafford House. For is not Stafford House almost as good a palace as Marlborough House? topographically next door to it, overshadowing with a certain feudal grandeur St. James's Park, the Duke of Sutherland and the Prince of Wales being not only in a manner next-door neighbours but very intimate personal friends, the Duke being of the very inner circle of what is called "the Prince of Wales's set."

THE DUKE IN THE CHAIR.

Well, we had the Duke of Sutherland in the chair with his face in such deep shadow that you could not recognise him from the very simple fact that his back was to the open window, set against the broad green lawn and garden and shrubbery, with all the light behind him while we all faced the light. I had been struck as I passed

through the palatial corridors between the statues and busts and pictures, that very conspicuous among these presentments of great personages were two or three statues and pictures of Garibaldi. I suppose that is not quite the first item that the ordinary student of English dual life would expect to find at a dual palace. And possibly those who know nothing about Dukes at first hand would not have been quite prepared for the almost painful modesty and personal self-effacement of the manner in which his grace the Duke of Sutherland performed the duties of Chairman. In some respects another tone was given to the proceedings by Lord Brassey as the proposer of the first resolution. There is perhaps no man in England whose social status in the high life of this country is substantially better assured than that of Lord Brassey. But while the Duke of Sutherland represents the high traditions of the Leveson-Gowers, Lord Brassey is the highest representative in the peerage of the world's enterprise and achievements in railways, and this popular and genial nobleman put somehow a happy element of his own into the proceedings—while an altogether different but not less high and important element was introduced by Lord Farrer—the best living embodiment of the life and traditions of the Board of Trade. And Lord Farrer granted himself a liberty hardly at all indulged in by other speakers deputed to move and second resolutions—the element of "the open door." He did not hint at any obligation upon American statesmen to reconsider, under the new condition of things, the financial policy of the Great Republic, but he did convey the impression that the particular form which the desiderated friendship between England and America would assume might depend in some degree upon the question whether the people at Washington would concur with us in working for "the open door" in their relations with the undeveloped and only partially civilised nations of the world.

ONE QUESTION.

There was a little bit of controversy introduced by Mr. F. W. Clayden, for some years chief of the editorial department of the *Daily News*, who advocated the enlargement of the Executive Committee by the introduction of more representation of the working classes, the literary and intellectual classes, journalism, non-conformity, etc. But the original promoters strongly urged that the Executive Committee should be small, and that additions should be made to it only after very careful consideration by the Committee already formed. And as most of those present felt that the first thing to be thought of was the delicacy of the task in hand, and the need to beware of certain susceptibilities of our Transatlantic cousins, and the danger of giving cause of controversy, it was finally settled that the Executive Committee should not be tampered with for the mere purpose of satisfying the imaginary exigencies of the idea of the adequate representation of all classes of our community on the Committee.

A GREAT MOVEMENT.

It is really a stupendously imposing and influential body, this Anglo-American Committee, and I shall be surprised if it does not make its mark upon the national feeling among the great population of that broad strip of the territory of modern history which is washed by the Atlantic on the East and the Pacific on the West.

THE BIG WEEK.

These big questions of the week ran away with my column, and there is no room to keep the talk of the table going on such big matters as the conquest this week of East Cuba, the overthrow of Ministers in Madrid, the collapse of Esterhazy's heart under arrest, the snub which Admiral Dewey has given to the



German naval authorities at the Philippines, and the rest of this history-making little epoch. We are living in vital times.

MRS. LYNN LINTON.

We do not at all like to spare Mrs. Lynn Linton, whose death is announced to-day. She was in an especial degree one of those who are personages as well as authors in our intellectual and social world. What a striking and suggestive personal career was hers! The daughter of a country vicar and the grand-daughter of a Bishop—of close clerical extract—like on the paternal and the maternal side, one may say, if we may speak in unveiled words, that she was an unbeliever in her teens, and practically never, in her nearly four-score years, a real believer in the creed of Christianity. And here was a writer, sending "copy" to the newspaper Press and the publisher to the very last, whose personal recollections of Robert Southey were keen and fresh to the hour of her death, and who fought the battle of a beginner in literature and journalism under the counsel and championship of Walter Savage Landor. Two of her books are among the most extraordinary and astonishing that the century has produced in the Anglo-Saxon language—her *Autobiography of Christopher Kirkland* and her *Joshua Davidson*. In the first she put some astonishing autobiographical material into the life in the first person of an imaginary person of the opposite sex to her own, and gave the world startling revelations of the intimate life of real men and women in the intellectual world of that period. In the latter the hero was, in point of fact, Jesus Christ in the outer form of a poor London East End carpenter, a visionary, religious enthusiast. I suppose those of us must be getting old whose recollection is still green of the days when the whole reading world was wildly agog over those *Girl of the Period* articles of hers which did more than anything else to make the fortune of the *Saturday Review* when the *Saturday Review* was indeed a fortune, and when, for a time at any rate, one of her contemporary brilliant writers in the papers of that journal was the man who is to-day Prime Minister of England! Again, Mrs. Lynn Linton was, like the great philosopher Hobbes and many other personages of massive and independent intelligence, wholly unorthodox in respect of the foundations of faith, whether in Sociology or Theology, and at the same time a fierce challenger of the recognised creed, social and political, of the conventional reformers.

15th July.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

#### THE COST OF WAR NEWS.

I have often heard that war is an immense expense to the proprietors of our newspapers but I had no idea how costly it really was until a few days ago when I saw a statement upon the subject in print. At the present time the *New York Herald* is said to be paying no less a sum than £2,000 a week to a small flotilla of dispatch boats which are kept cruising around Cuba in search of news, and to the Associated Press and Reuter they pay a still higher figure. These organisations are at this juncture working together and employ something like twenty vessels with two correspondents on each. In England our leading dailies are said to be spending £250 a week each in war news, and this does not include cables which cost at the rate of £50 a column.

At the present time news from the seat of war is anything but scanty. Santiago is said to have surrendered and by the time this letter reaches you the war will probably be a thing of the past. The description a few days ago of the destruction of

Admiral Cervera's squadron off Santiago was most gruesome reading and made one shudder at the horrors of war. One read of the magazines of the *Viscaya* exploding "with magnificent cloud effects." That "all Spaniards were absolutely naked," that "some had their legs torn off by shells, while others were mutilated in every conceivable way," that "the bottoms of the boats held two or three inches of blood," but that "to the end the men fought with the utmost bravery." One cannot help feeling the greatest pity for men who fought against such tremendous odds and for the gallant Admiral who only gave in when to fight longer was absolutely impossible. His report of the affair to Marshal Blanco struck me as most pathetic reading: "In compliance with your orders I went out from Santiago with all my squadron and after an unequal combat against forces more than triple mine I had all my squadron destroyed by fire." "I do not know how many people were lost but the number will certainly reach 600 dead and many wounded." One can picture the feelings of the man as he penned these words; the only gleam of comfort lies in the final paragraph when he was able to add: "The conduct of the crew rose to a height of heroism that won most enthusiastic plaudits from the enemy." If one must die it is something to meet one's end bravely and this the Spaniards have certainly done. From the first every one knew that the end must mean defeat for Spain but I think few realised the brave stand they would make.

#### VERY DIFFERENT READING

was the account we had last week of the loss of the French Atlantic liner *La Bourgogne*, sixty miles south of Sable Island, through which 526 persons lost their lives. Reports are so conflicting that it is impossible to know what to believe but it is a significant fact that nearly all those saved were either steerage passengers or members of the crew of the vessel. Only one woman, Mrs. Lacasse, was saved and she owes her life to the bravery of her husband who managed to lift her, when unconscious, on to a raft where he supported her for some hours till assistance came. Appalling scenes seem to have been witnessed, due according to some accounts to want of discipline among the sailors, and according to others to the brutality of some Italians who were among the passengers and who it is said carried knives which they used freely in fighting their way to the boats. On reading the accounts of the disaster it at once struck me how useful Signor Masconi's wireless telegraphy would have been; had both ships been fitted with it each would have known the other's exact position and no collision need have occurred. I was glad to see from yesterday's paper that Lloyds are about to adopt this wonderful system. It has already been adopted by the Italian navy and I hope our own will soon follow suit. In every experiment made its efficacy has been completely demonstrated, and there seems therefore no reason to urge against its general adoption, but plenty to urge in its favour. *La Bourgogne's* fate for instance.

#### PENNY POSTAGE FOR THE COLONIES.

At a date which is very shortly to be fixed, certainly not later than the beginning of next year, the rate of postage from the United Kingdom to Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, and such other of the Crown Colonies as may after communication with and approval of Her Majesty's Government wish to adopt it, is to be reduced to one penny. Thus the much talked of Universal Penny Postage seems near realisation. For the present Australia is not included, and the reason is not far to seek. Their intercolonial postage rate is 2d. for any distance outside their large cities—even this in many districts does not pay, the expense incurred being

infinitely greater than in sending a letter to England. I was amused when I was living in a country town in New South Wales, to find it cost precisely the same to send a parcel to Sydney or to London the postmaster facetiously remarking that the little trip across the water was not charged for. Of course until the intercolonial rates can be lowered, it is out of the question that Australia can enter into the penny postage union. It is hoped that before very long America may be included in the penny rate. Mr. Charles Emory Smith, their Postmaster-General, has been approached on the subject, but declines for the present to discuss the matter. He admitted that it might be an excellent thing, but said it would in many respects necessitate an entire change of their present system and involve much new legislation. An official in the foreign mails department at the G.P.O. stated yesterday to a representative of Dalziel's Agency that whereas England made a profit of something like from three to five millions per annum, America incurred a yearly loss of much the same amount; it is therefore not wonderful that they look with suspicion on a movement that may seriously add to their deficit. It is, however, sure to come sooner or later, and if Australia and America why not China and India? They too will, I suppose, be included some day.

#### A MUNICIPAL OPERA HOUSE.

Even with wars and rumours of wars and the penny postage we are not neglecting amusements and the latest idea of catering for "the people" is to give them cheap operas, and for this end we require a national opera house, the present one being already full, and too expensive. That a night at the opera is a treat we all readily admit; this season has been delightful. Melba, Nordica, Eames, and the De Reszke's have all sung divinely and one longs to go again and again, but, it is so expensive. A petition has, however, been presented to the County Council which, if they agree to it, will speedily change all this. It has been signed by so many influential members of the art world that it must at least command attention. The idea is that if the County Council will make an annual grant of £15,000 the matter can be carried through and the million provided with high class operas and first class singers at moderate prices, the scale of charges suggested being those that obtain in the principal theatres at the present time. In this case if adequate representations were given the house would probably never be self-supporting owing to the fees demanded by the principal artists, which show more signs of increasing than decreasing. It seems to be more a matter for private than public generosity as it is difficult to see how public monies could be applied to an enterprise that could affect but a small portion of the community. The reply of the County Council to the petition will be watched for with great interest.

#### A NEW MAGAZINE AND A CHEAP ADVERTISEMENT.

In these days there are so many new magazines that the advent of *The Harmsworth* would probably have attracted little attention had it not been for Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's action with regard to it. On Tuesday, the day it came out, they advertised that "owing to the fact that the proprietors refused to supply them except upon such terms as would make the sale of the magazine an impossibility—except at a considerable loss—they regretted that they were unable to execute orders for it." Messrs. Harmsworth replied pointing out that other book-stalls had taken large quantities and had doubled their orders upon hearing of Messrs. Smith's action in the matter. Moreover to their certain knowledge some cash book-sellers were selling the magazine at 2d., the published price being 3d., and that the terms they offered allowed a profit

of 33½ per cent, which certainly seems liberal. The result of all this has been that the first edition of 500,000 copies has been entirely disposed of in two days and yesterday I was told there was not a copy for sale anywhere. Three large printing firms are at work night and day upon a second edition, which is promised for Monday. The magazine itself is undoubtedly good and very cheap. At present I have only glanced through it but it is full of excellent illustrations and the style of the letterpress seems closely to resemble *Pearson's* and *The Strand*. It would however most certainly never have attained its present phenomenal success had it not been for the impetus given to it by Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons' cheap advertisement.

**THE ETON AND HARROW CRICKET MATCH,** which took place last Friday and Saturday, as usual attracted enormous crowds at Lord's Cricket ground. It is always one of the most fashionable functions of the season and this year it seemed fuller and gayer than ever. Few people seemed to care for the cricket but those whose sympathies were with Eton had a very sad time as Harrow won with nine wickets to spare, or exactly the same victory that Oxford gained over Cambridge a fortnight earlier.

**HENLEY REGATTA,** though far less crowded than usual, was none the less delightful. The weather, a most important factor on these occasions, was perfect throughout, which is unusual. The racing was I believe good though I must confess that regattas as regattas do not interest me hugely; the river, and the people, and lovely houseboats always appeal to me far more. This year there was one decided novelty which came from America—a Swan Bicycle boat—it is distinctly pretty and can easily be worked by one man. The top closely resembles a raft and there are a row of garden seats similar to those on an omnibus and a Swan figure-head. The main advantage in the new invention is that it will accommodate at least 12 people easily and can be worked entirely by one man who sits at the back and uses two pedals exactly the same as on a bicycle. To me it appeared rather unsafe but I was assured that the boats have been used for years in America where accidents are almost unknown. An old boatman with whom I had a chat viewed the innovation with very friendly eyes from which I augur that it has come to, stay.

J. K.

15th July.

## PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

### DREYFUS AGAIN.

We are gradually working up to another attack of Dreyfus fever; preparatory to the second trial of M. Zola which begins at Versailles on Monday next. In the Chamber of Deputies, a few days ago, M. Cavaignac, the new War Minister, delivered what he evidently considered a knock-down blow to the *Dreyfusards*. He read extracts from two letters containing allusions to "D," and another in which Dreyfus' name appeared in full. He did not say who were the writers of these letters, but the inference is that they were the German and Italian military *attachés*, who are now absent "on leave." Col. Picquart promptly wrote to the Premier, declaring that the first two letters do not refer to Dreyfus at all, and the third is a forgery. Col. Picquart's letter aroused the resentment of the War Office clique, and he was arrested on a charge of disclosing official secrets to an unauthorised person, i.e., his legal adviser and friend, M. Leblois. This

charge is based on the evidence of military witnesses at the Zola trial, who swore that they saw Col. Picquart and M. Leblois at the War Office with a *dossier secret* open before them. It is clear that the present prosecution of Col. Picquart is dictated by revenge for his reappearance in the arena. His offence if any, was perfectly well-known six months ago, but the authorities took no action until he wrote his letter to M. Brisson.

### MAJOR ESTERHAZY

has also been arrested, together with the lady whom he honours with his irregular affections. The Major is strongly suspected of having written, or caused to be written by his fair friend, three or four anonymous telegrams sent to Colonel Picquart just before the grand *exposé*. These telegrams contained mysterious allusions to plots in which "all was discovered" and advised the Colonel to be on his guard. They were obviously intended to attract the attention of the Government spies in the telegraph service, and create the idea that Colonel Picquart was engaged in a conspiracy. If the authorship of these telegrams is brought home to Esterhazy, there can be no longer any excuse for allowing him to wear the French uniform. As for

### M. ZOLA

he has been sentenced to pay, jointly with the publisher of the *Aurore*, 17,000fr. and costs in the libel action brought by the three experts in handwriting whom he rashly accused of whitewashing Esterhazy "to order."

### A DIRTY TRICK.

A remarkable illustration of the low standard of honour prevailing in French politics has just come to light. During the election contest at Narbonne, in which M. Turrel, Minister of Public Works in the Méline Cabinet, was the Government candidate, a local newspaper published an article making some very severe reflections on the character of M. de Berlioz, the Minister's antagonist. M. de Berlioz was formerly an officer in the army, and the writer of the article asserted that the candidate had resigned his commission when there was a prospect of his regiment being sent to the war in Indo-China. It subsequently transpired that this statement—an entirely untrue one—had been unearthed from a secret *dossier* in the War Office. M. Turrel had asked his colleague, the War Minister, for confidential information about M. de Berlioz' military career, and General Billot had obligingly complied. M. Turrel at first denied that he wrote or inspired the article, but when a draft of it in his own handwriting, on Ministerial letter paper, was produced, he collapsed, and the Chamber declared his election null and void. It will be interesting to see whether Narbonne will again return M. Turrel. Probably he was no worse than many of his fellows, but he has unfortunately broken the Eleventh Commandment, "Thou shalt not be found out."

### THE DEATH OF CORNELIUS HERZ

(who is now admitted to have had something the matter with him, after all) has not attracted much attention here, owing to the superior excitements of the *Bouygogne* disaster, the Dreyfus case, and the war. Herz was an extraordinary character, and a really good biography of him would be invaluable to future historians of the third Republic. He had a wonderful faculty for making other people play his game. His memory was extraordinary, and so was his *aplomb*. A born wire-puller, he was for a time the unseen ruler of France. It is recorded of him that he astounded a new secretary by the orders: "Telephone to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and tell him to be here at two o'clock." The secretary, who thought he was being made the victim of a practical joke, obeyed

very reluctantly, and, to his great astonishment, received the reply that the Minister would be on hand at the time indicated. For knowledge of human nature and the power of money, Cornelius Herz had few equals. On one occasion he was within an ace of receiving a thrashing from the male companion of a showily-dressed woman whom Cornelius had been ogling rather too openly. Cornelius "sized" the man in two seconds and presented him with a 500-franc note, which the *rastaquouère* promptly pocketed along with the affront.

### THE MICHELET CENTENARY.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Michelet, the greatest of French historians, was celebrated with great *éclat* this week. Michelet died twenty-four years ago, but his widow still survives and was a pathetic figure in the ceremonies. Unfortunately, one of the most picturesque items on the programme, the crowning of the historian's bust by a young girl representing the Muse of Paris, had to be postponed owing to the unfavourable weather. The election of the Muse, by-the-by, was a distinctly humorous affair. The electorate consisted of about a hundred and fifty girls, all living with their parents and guaranteed genuine *ouvrières*. They entered into the business heart and soul, canvassed for votes and cast aspersions on opposition candidates in the most approved style. The voting was conducted amid a running fire of personalities which caused the chairman to remark that, on the whole, he preferred electors without petticoats. One candidate, who took the lead at the first ballot, was literally howled down and sank ignominiously to the bottom of the poll. Reflections on her moral character were uttered with the utmost frankness, and it was blithely declared that she only worked one hour a day. Ultimately, after about a dozen ballots, a candidate obtained the necessary majority and was hailed as the Muse of Paris.

### AN AMUSING STORY

is told by M. Ernest Blum, the veteran vaudevillian, apropos of Chateaubriand, the fiftieth anniversary of whose death is being celebrated. M. Blum had read somewhere that when Chateaubriand wanted to stimulate his flow of ideas, he used to take off his shoes and stockings and walk over a brick floor. The congestion of his lower extremities, Chateaubriand found increased the activity of the other end of him. M. Blum repeated this story innocently enough to a brother dramatist who thanked him and promised to try the experiment. A few days later M. Blum again met his *confrère*. The latter was in the throes of a colossal and monumental cold. He shook his fist at M. Blum and shouted: "Coud-foud you, whad yon mead by playidg this trick od me? I've sdeezed about fiteed hudred fibres to-day and by doctor says I shall be like this for a fordight trying your idferdal schebe for stibulatig the idtellect!"

15th July.

*Holloway's Pills.*—Good Digestion.—Holloway's Pills are universally acknowledged to be the safest, speediest, and best corrective for indigestion; loss of appetite, acidity, flatulency, and nausea are a few of the inconveniences which are remedied with ease by these purifying Pills. They strike at the root of all abdominal ailments, they excite in the stomach a proper secretion of gastric juice and regulate the action of the liver, promoting in that organ a copious supply of pure, wholesome bile, so necessary for digestion. These Pills remove all distention and obstruction and from their harmless composition are peculiarly well adapted for delicate persons and young children; whilst casting out impurities the excellent Pills strengthen the system and give muscular tone. 23



## Peking Gazettes.

## ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

*Specially translated for the North-China Herald.*

18th May

## IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Yang-Yi is appointed acting Senior Vice-President of the Board of Works, *ad interim*.

(2) The Censor Kao Hsi-chên reports that the practice of some of the officials in the provinces in getting persons to subscribe for the Chao-hsin Bonds or national Loan is getting unpleasant to the people at large and suggests that strict orders be again promulgated on the subject, etc. Our intention in issuing the Chao-hsin Bonds was to make the Loan a permanent one, after the manner of other countries, and not merely as a temporary measure to fill up the void in the Imperial Exchequer made on the spur of the moment, which has heretofore been the practice. We have already strongly urged upon all our high provincial authorities to obey our orders to the letter, and set their faces sternly against any attempts at forcing our subjects to buy the said Bonds, but that every one should be given perfect liberty to subscribe or not as he chose. Indeed, instead of being a voluntary action on the part of our people such procedure by disobedient officials would make it only a means of extortion and the causing of great sufferings among them. This is just what we earnestly wished to avoid, and hence we now again call upon our high provincial officials to give at once the strictest orders to their subordinates to abstain in every way from any semblance, even, of extortion on our merchants and people at large; and that each one should have perfect liberty of choice whether to subscribe to the Bonds or not. And in case avaricious officials and their subordinates venture to disobey us we look to the high authorities to denounce the culprits in the strongest terms in order that we may make severe examples of such. The Boards concerned are also commanded to take special note of this edict.

(3) Yang Ju (at present Minister to Russia—Translator) is hereby appointed Junior Vice-President of the Board of Works, with control over the mints. During Yang Ju's absence in Europe Liang Chang-hêng is appointed acting Vice-President *ad interim*.

19th May.

## IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Chang Jui-pên is appointed Taotai of the Nan-Shao-Lien Intendancy of Kuangtung province.

(2) The date set for the disposal of the Haulin Bachelors of the former triennial examinations is fixed for the 6th of June next, and all such as desire official preferment are to assemble at the Palace to be examined before us on that day.

20th May.

## IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) We have received H.I.M. the Empress Dowager's decree announcing her Majesty's pleasure in reviewing the other day the Imperial Guards and the Peking Field Force and in finding them in such fine discipline and good condition. Great credit is reflected, therefore, on the efforts of the Imperial High Commissioners of the said forces, the officers of the various regiments of troops, and upon the individual soldiers themselves. Her Imperial Majesty has now signified it to be her gracious pleasure to reward all concerned in order to stimulate all to

renewed efforts at perfection in their honourable profession, and commands as follows:—(1) that the Commander-in-Chief, Vice Commander-in-Chief, Princes Ch'ing and Tuan, be rewarded with two steps in commutative rank; and the other Imperial High Commissioners, viz: Hsi Chin, Kuei Hsiang, En Yu, Fên Chê, Chiu Hsin and Kang Yi, be rewarded with one step in rank. The Wing Commanders of the Peking Field Force and the new Wushêng Brigade are to be rewarded with two steps in rank and each is also to be given a piece of gold embroidered silk for a court robe. The Colonels and subordinate officers are also to be rewarded with one step in rank and each of the Guardsmen and soldiers who took part in the said review is to be given a reward of two taels. As for the soldiers belonging to the various brigades who did not drill but were occupied in duties round about the Imperial College at that occasion, the sum of one tael is to be given to each man as a reward for their watchfulness and activity.

(2) Now we accompanied H.I.M. the Empress Dowager in her tour of inspection of the troops on that day and we have now to add our words of exhortation to one and all concerned, both high and low, to continue earnestly in improving themselves in the several duties before them so that it may not be said that they lacked perseverance and thereby failed in the confidence and trust reposed upon them by us.

21st May.

No papers of importance.

22nd May.

## IMPERIAL DECREE.

Wên Li is appointed Inspector of the affairs of the Bordered Red Manchu Banner Corps.

23rd May.

## IMPERIAL DECREE.

The 21st of June next (3rd day of 5th moon) being the time set for the Summer Solstice, we intend on that day to proceed in person to the temples of Earth and the Four Seasons to make sacrifice there, and we hereby appoint Chung Hsiu, Tê Shou, Huang Jung-an, and Wên Hsi to sacrifice at the minor altars on the said occasion.

24th May.

## IMPERIAL DECREE.

With the advent of summer although we have had several minor showers of rain they have been insufficient to cause any appreciable assistance to agriculture in the Imperial Prefecture of Shuntienfu; and now although the season when rains are most needed has approached we are still without the precious showers, which makes us sad at heart and sympathise with the difficulties our farmers have to contend with in the present juncture. It is our purpose therefore to proceed personally the next day to pray at the temple of the Most High for rain. We also hereby appoint Prince (Beile) Tai Lien to sacrifice on our behalf at the temple of Appropriate Seasons; Prince (Beitzu) I Mu to sacrifice at the Chaohsien temple; Prince (Beitzu) P'u Lun to sacrifice at the Hsienjen temple, and Duke Tsai Lan to sacrifice at the Ningho temple on the said occasion.

25th May.

## IMPERIAL DECREE.

Some time ago we issued a decree deprecating the frequency with which officers of our Court have been applying for leave of absence, thereby neglecting their several duties. We earnestly exhorted all such to refrain from such conduct in the future, but to exert their best energies and abilities to show that the confidence we have placed in them has not been misplaced. As days pass we however notice a recurrence of this habit and that applications for leaves of absence

are getting more frequent every day, lately. This must be stopped once for all and we give warning once more that unless *bona fide* illness overtake such applicants no leave shall be granted. Should it be afterwards discovered that leave has been granted to men who are in perfect health we shall not fail to punish severely all such culprits.

26th May.

## IMPERIAL DECREE.

With reference to the appeal for justice made recently to us while on our way to Eho Park, we hereby command the Board of Punishments to send the appellant, Tan San, a commoner of Kuangsi province, back to his native province, where the Governor himself, Huang Huai-sen, in conjunction with the Provincial Judge, shall go carefully over the whole of the evidence relating to the case and then report specially upon the matter to us in order that full justice may be administered in our dominions.

27th May.

No papers of importance.

28th May.

## IMPERIAL DECREE.

We have received the report of the Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie stating that his men have succeeded in discovering the thieves who had been stealing costly ornaments and furniture from the Imperial Lodge at the Southern Hunting Park. The following thieves, bearing various surnames, were arrested, viz: Liu Hsiao-kuei, alias "Liu, the Black-flag Chief" (head of the band); Li Ta-chu, alias "Li, the Great Hog"; Li Kou-rh alias "Li, the Dog," and three minor members of the band. We hereby command that the above be sent to the Board of Punishments for trial and sentence according to the laws, and that those who are still at large be searched for rigorously in order that due punishment may be meted to all the guilty ones.

29th May.

## IMPERIAL DECREE.

Pei Yü-tao is hereby appointed Taotai of the Kau-Liang Intendancy of Kansu province.

No other papers of importance.

30th May.

## IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) We deeply regret to have received the sad news of the death of I Su, Prince of Kung, last night and in connection therewith we publish the following edict of H.I.M. the Empress Dowager:—I Su, Prince of Kung, was a senior member of the Imperial House and closely related with us in the government of the empire. During the minority of the late Emperor Tung Chih, while we and the Eastern Empress Dowager were Regents, the southeastern portions of the empire were in a state of disturbance and the State encountered great difficulties. To the late Prince do we owe the suppression of the disorders, his advice having borne the best results. In appointing the rewards for the above results I Su was created a Prince of the First Order in heredity under the title of Prince of Kung, a title he has borne for over thirty years, during which he always showed perfect devotion to the Throne and loyalty in dealing with State affairs. Lately he had been overwhelmed with heavy responsibilities of government demanded by the crisis the empire is passing through, and his body had to succumb to them. He fell seriously ill towards the end of the 2nd month (middle of March) during which we, accompanied by H.I.M. the Emperor, personally visited the Prince. We then thought that with perfect rest and quiet the late Prince would manage to triumph over his malady and so become once more a staunch pillar of the State.

What was our grief then to learn that on the day before (29th) his highness had passed peaceably away and started on his eternal journey, leaving us desolate in the midst of the severe trials that surround the Throne. Words cannot express our grief at this national catastrophe. We will personally proceed to the palace of the late Prince to pay our last sacrifice to his *memes* and further command that the epithet of "Prince Kung the Faithful" be bestowed upon him and that his tablet be placed in the temple of Distinguished Worthies as a mark of our high esteem of his memory. He is also to have a resting place for his remains in the Imperial mausolea and sacrifices shall in future be made at his shrine during the four seasons of the year. The late Prince's grandson, Prince P'u Wei, is further granted the privilege of assuming his late grand-parent's title.

(2) Our late Imperial Uncle Prince Kung was when quite young a great favourite of our grandsire, the late Emperor Tao Kuang, owing to his great cleverness and sharp wits. When his late Majesty died he left his wish that his son I Su should be created a Prince of the 1st Order, but it was not until the late Emperor Tung Chih ascended the Throne and the empire was under the Regency of their Majesties the Eastern and Western Empress Dowagers that our late uncle was actually created a Prince of the 1st Order with the added title of Prince Adviser to the Regency, although during the reign of the late Emperor Hsien Feng, the late Prince's eldest brother, I Su did duty in the Grand Council as a member thereof. The burdens of the State of recent days have apparently been too heavy for the late Prince to bear and his bodily health gave way to the great strain they put on him. We at first thought that he would recover and yet assist us by his wise and loyal counsels, but, alas! it was not to be and he died yesterday (29th) to our extreme grief. We hereby command that a *To-lo* prayer coverlet be granted the late Prince as a shroud and we intend to go to-day in person to pay our last farewell to our late Imperial uncle. We shall wear mourning fifteen days and command Ch'i Hsin, President of the Mongolian Superintendency, to attend to all matters relating to the obsequies of the late Prince.

31st May.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) We have received the memorial of the Imperial Clan Court asking that Prince Tsai Ying, 3rd order, be allowed to wear 100 days' mourning for his late parent. The request is granted.

(2) We have received her Majesty the Empress Dowager's instructions that, according to the family law of our Imperial House, all Princes of the 1st and 2nd orders who have shown devotion, loyalty and ability in bearing the burdens of State are to have a place in the Imperial Ancestral Temple. This privilege is therefore due to the late Prince Kung and we hereby command the Grand Secretariat and the Six Boards to consult upon the ceremonial to be granted to the late Prince's name and report upon the same to us.

1st June.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) We went ourselves yesterday to pay our last respects before our late Imperial Uncle, Prince Kung's, remains and our sorrow was great at the sight thereof. We have already received H.I.M. the Empress Dowager's command to add the epithet of Faithful to the late Prince's titles and to order that his tablet be placed in the Imperial Ancestral Temple in recognition of his eminent services to the State. We now command the Board of Rites to consult over the ceremonies

to be used attending this solemn function and report upon the same to us. We wish now to acknowledge the receipt of the late Prince's last memorial to us, written (dictated) on his deathbed in which he clearly proved, if proof were required, first his deep reverence for High Heaven and our Imperial ancestors, who are also his, and his praiseworthy anxiety for the health and welfare of our Imperial Aunt, the Empress Dowager, and secondly, his earnest wishes for our Empire's future progress and safety; giving valuable advice as to the reformation of our armies and recommending the high officials upon whom our future implicit trust should be placed. There is no mistaking the deep earnestness of the memorialist's last words nor his sincere devotion and loyalty to the Throne; and when we recall to our minds all that passed before, our grief is redoubled at the great loss we have here sustained in our late Imperial Uncle's death. It was he upon whom we used in our youth always to rely, and to receive his kind, wise advice and paternal exhortations with filial respect and confidence. Of recent years we indeed depended almost entirely upon his experience and caution to steer the ship of State free of the rocks which beset her path on all sides, and now to lose all of a sudden such a pillar of State, the foundation, as it were, of our government, we are sure that not only do we ourselves deeply feel the gap that has thus been made but our officers and Ministers, high and low, must also sympathise and grieve with us over this lamentable calamity. Now we take this opportunity to call upon you all, Ministers at Court and officials within and without the Metropolis, to take to heart the dying words of the late Prince, and make him hereafter as a model for your loyalty and devotion to your sovereign and unite with one accord to assist us in overcoming the crisis that hangs over the Empire, thereby showing your appreciation of the late Prince's death-bed exhortations.

(2) I Kuang, Prince of Ching, is appointed President of the Imperial Clan Court, *ad interim*.

(3) As Prince Tsai Ying, 3rd Order, is now in mourning for 100 days, the post of Commandant of the White Banner, Imperial Guards, is hereby given to Kuei Pin, Prince Jui, *ad interim*.

(4) Hsi Chin is appointed *ad interim* Captain-General of the Bordered Red Manchu Banner Corps, during the retirement into mourning of the said Prince Tsai Ying.

2nd June.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) We are in receipt of a memorial from Tan Chi-hsin, Governor of Hupeh, reporting the prolonged illness of Ma En-pei, the present Provincial Judge of Hupeh, and praying that he be allowed to resign his post in favour of a stronger man, etc. The prayer is granted and Ma En-pei is permitted to retire to his native city.

(2) The Censor Yang Cheng-hsiu prays that steps may be taken to compel all literary students and their examiners to pay more attention to the correct style of *tsenchang* essays on classical subjects. The Board of Rites is commanded to report on the said memorial.

3rd June.

#### IMPERIAL DECREE.

Chü Ting-shao, Taotai of the Han-Huang-Tê Intendancy of Hupeh (Hankow Customs Taotai) is hereby promoted to be Provincial Judge of the same province *vice* Ma En-pei, retired.

4th June.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Li Yu-fên is promoted Provincial Treasurer of Shensi, *vice* Chang Ju-mei promoted to the Governorship of Shantung.

(2) Yuan Chang, (Wuhu Customs Taotai) is promoted to be Provincial Judge of Shensi *vice* Li Yu-fên promoted as above.

5th June.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) With reference to a former memorial by Chin Chi, a Manchu Brigade-General, recommending the establishment of House and Opium taxes throughout the empire as a means of increasing the Imperial exchequer, a scheme which was favourably reported upon by the Board of Revenue, and made law by the promulgation of an Imperial edict, we have learned through independent testimony and secret investigation that such a measure would entail much misery and inconvenience on our subjects. To avoid such a calamity the said Board of Revenue has asked that the above measures may be repealed and we at once telegraphed to the various Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors of the empire to stop the said taxes at once, without any delay whatever. But as we apprehend that perhaps our merchants and subjects might not all know of this repeal and that dishonest officials and *yamen* underlings might take advantage of the general ignorance to extort from our people, under colour of the law, we deem it incumbent upon us to prevent all such causes of disturbance and trickery by the proclamation of this special edict to be sent through the usual Imperial Courier Post to all the provincial authorities concerned, telling them in so many plain words that this law has been repealed by us and that they are in consequence commanded, on pain of severe punishment, to proclaim our edict throughout the length and breadth of our empire. In this way every one of our subjects will know the truth and resist any attempts at extortion at the hands of dishonest officials and avaricious scribes and *yamen* underlings. If any be found indeed to be guilty of such misdeemeanours the said high provincial authorities are bound to severely denounce the culprits so that they may be punished to the utmost extent of the law. Let there be no shirking in this respect.

(2) Hsi Shou-pêng is hereby appointed Taotai of the Hui-Ning-Chih-Tai-Kuang Intendancy of Anhui, (Wuhu Taotaiship) *vice* Yuan Chang, promoted Provincial Judge of Shensi as already noted.

6th June.

#### IMPERIAL DECREE.

General Kuo Pao-chang of Anhui having finished his term of mourning and reported himself anxious to re-enter the Imperial army service is hereby reappointed to his former post of Brigadier-General of the Shouchun Military Division of Anhui.

7th June.

No papers of importance.

8th June.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Tsêng Kuang-han (Earl of Wei-yi) is hereby promoted to the Vice-Directorship of the Imperial Clan Court.

(1) Wêng Ping-sun is appointed Reader, and Huang Shao-chi Expositor of the Hanlin Academy, respectively.

9th June.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) The new Doctors (*Chinshih*) are commanded to present themselves at the Paohe Throne-hall on the 16th instant to compete at the Palace Examinations for the Hanlin degree.

(2) Wang E-jung, formerly Libationer of the Imperial Academy, is hereby commanded to return to his former duty at the Southern Library (or Department of Inscriptions).

(3) Although we have had a few showers recently they are still insufficient for any practical purposes of agriculture, and in our anxiety and sympathy in the distress of our subjects round about the Imperial



Prefecture of Shuntienfu, we shall go to-day to the temple of the Most High once again to beseech for refreshing rains. Prince Tsai Lien, 3rd Order, is hereby commanded to sacrifice at the temple of Appropriate Seasons; Prince Tsai Yun, 3rd Order, is ordered to sacrifice at the temple of Revelations; Prince Pu Lun, 4th Order, is to sacrifice at the temple of The Expositor of Righteousness, and Duke Tsai Lan is to sacrifice at the temple of Consolidated Peace for the same reason in our behalf.

10th June.

## IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) During our progress to the Eho Park yesterday morning we were applied to on the road by two Mongol herdsmen, belonging to the Imperial Parks, for justice. We hereby command the Board of Punishments to carefully investigate the cases of the said appellants and report the result to us.

(2) On the morning of the Summer Solstice (21st June) sacrifices should be made at the temples of Earth and Bountiful Showers; and in this connection we command T'ai Hsün, Prince of Chuang, to inspect the sacrificial animals to be used on that day, and Hsü Ying-kuei, President of the Board of Rites, is to superintend the slaying of the said sacrificial animals.

(3) On the 1st of July next falls the anniversary of the birth of the sacred god Kuanti. We hereby appoint Nê Lê-ha to conduct the sacrifices and Kuei Chang is to sacrifice at the rear altars.

(4) Jung Lu is appointed a Grand Secretary and Comptroller-General of the Board of Revenue; Kang Yi is transferred to the Presidency of the Board of War, vacated by the said Jung Lu, and is appointed an Assistant Grand Secretary. The Presidency of the Board of Punishments thereby vacated by the said Kang Yi is to be given to Chung Li.

(5) We have received the memorial of Pao Nien, Tartar General of Canton (Kuangchowfu) denouncing certain incapable officers under him. He reports that a cavalry trooper of the Manchu garrison of Canton named Tê Ching recently had a gambling quarrel with an artillery soldier, Fu Ying, the latter being seriously injured by the former who then at once deserted. The memorialist denounces the Colonel commanding the said cavalry regiment whose incapacity and lack of discipline made it possible for such a disgraceful fight, his offence being still further aggravated by the failure of the said Colonel to arrest the said deserter. For this misdemeanour the accused Colonel Lien Pao is hereby degraded to the rank of a captain in which capacity he is still to serve under the memorialist. As for the company officers of the deserter's regiment, who should have been more careful of discipline, we hereby cashier the captain, Ying Hui, of his captaincy, while he is still allowed to retain his 8th rank of hereditary nobility which entitles him to the post of a 2nd lieutenant of the said Manchu garrison. The lieutenants of the said company, Heng Hsiang and Sai Peh, are hereby handed over to the Board of War for the same reason for the determination of adequate penalties.

(6) Appointing a large number of Chinese and Manchu expectant officials to the Metropolitan and Provincial administrations.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

5 alt

## Meetings.

## THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 10th August, 1898, at 4.30 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. Welch, Chairman, F. Anderson, E. A. Hewett, R. Inglis, J. Prentice, M. Rohde, E. Shellim, A. P. Stokes, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The Summons calling the meeting is taken as read.

The Minutes of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of Prisoners apprehended and police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

Departmental Reports.—The following Reports are submitted, and ordered to be published:—

SUMMARY OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE—NATIVE.  
June Quarter, 1898.

|                               | No. of Houses, 1897. | Rental Assessment, 1897. | No. of Houses, 1898. | Rental Assessment, 1898. | Increase Houses. | Increase Assessment. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| English Settlement            | 14,028               | 1,850,297                | 13,823               | 2,163,885                | *205             | 313,383              |
| Hongkew Settlement            | 17,809               | 938,781                  | 19,764               | 1,168,544                | 1,685            | 229,767              |
| Total....                     | 31,927               | 2,789,078                | 33,587               | 3,332,233                | 1,690            | 543,155              |
| Occupied by Foreigners        | 640                  | 64,763                   | 634                  | 78,184                   | *6               | 13,401               |
| Occupied by Natives           | 39,844               | 2,636,146                | 31,662               | 3,056,904                | 758              | 450,768              |
| Unoccupied                    | 443                  | 58,149                   | 1,351                | 167,145                  | 908              | 73,996               |
| Total Assessment .....        | ..                   | 2,789,078                | ..                   | 3,332,233                | ..               | 543,155              |
| Tax Col. @10% Eng. Settlement | ..                   | 44,314                   | ..                   | 51,528                   | ..               | 7,114                |
| Hong. "                       | ..                   | 22,782                   | ..                   | 27,345                   | ..               | 4,563                |
| Total ..                      | ..                   | 67,206                   | ..                   | 79,173                   | ..               | 11,967               |

\* Decrease.

1897 against 1898.  
1897.

## Average.

|                        | Assessment per house. | Rate per house. | Unoccupied houses. |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| English Settlement ... | \$137.01              | \$3.42          | 1.6%               |
| Hongkew Settlement...  | \$7.10                | \$1.43          | 4%                 |
| Total .....            | \$ 90.55              | \$2.26          | 2.3%               |

## 1898.

## Average.

|                        | Assessment per house. | Rate per house. | Unoccupied houses. |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| English Settlement ... | \$156.71              | \$3.92          | 2.1%               |
| Hongkew Settlement...  | \$9.12                | \$1.48          | 5.1%               |
| Total .....            | \$ 99.21              | \$2.48          | 4%                 |

## ABSTRACT OF THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S REPORT FOR JULY, 1898.

Work is in hand or has been completed in connection with the following:—

ROAD EXTENSION AND WIDENINGS.—*Rifle Range Road.* 217 feet run of 2' 3" x 1' 6", 1,000 feet of 1' 6" x 1' 0", 1,000 feet of 12" and 375 feet of 9" sewer tubes and pipe drains have been laid to drain this road.

Nan Chuen Hong Pang.

New Road between Nan Chuen Hong Pang and Tseepoo Roads.

Hongkew Ka.

North Honan Road, behind old Rifle Butts. OUTSIDE ROADS.—Yangtseepoo Road.

BUNDINGS.—*Yangkingpang.* Erecting bunding, Sungkiang Road, between Shantung and Fuhkien Roads.

BRIDGES.—The North Shanse Road, North Kiangse Road and North Szechuen Road Bridges, over the Soochow Creek, have been repaired during the month, the latter having had all roadway planking renewed; and 59 stringers repaired, and 5 new ones fixed.

BUILDINGS.—Public Markets and Drill Hall on Lot 1305 B.C.

District Police Station, West Hongkew.—This is now completed and the ground is being raised and ponds filled in.

Yangtseepoo Police Station.—Additional buildings for Sikhs, in course of erection.

Residences for Captain and Deputy Superintendents of Police.—The old buildings have been removed and the foundations for the new residences are being laid.

Hongkew Market.—Erecting additional sheds.

Fire Station, Hanbury Road.—A cookhouse, 22' 0" x 12' 0", has been erected on these premises.

Tool House, East Hongkew.—A wooden house, 30' 0" x 20' 0", for storing tools for the East Hongkew District has been erected on Cadastral Lot 1016, Hanbury Road.

Board Room.—The cupola was struck by lightning on the 23rd ultimo and slightly damaged. The damages have since been made good.

Public Park, Hongkew.—Four arbours 18 feet in diameter, have been erected and six iron-framed seats have been placed in the Park.

Cemeteries.—*Pootung Cemetery.*—1,058 feet run of new bamboo fencing has been erected.

Road Extensions and Widening.—Negotiations have taken place in connection with the following road extensions and widenings: Peking Road (widening).

Jessfield Road (widening).

Yuen Ming Yuen Road (widening).

Road Extension No. 35.

North Szechuen Road (extension).

Seward Road (extension).

Yubang Road (extension).

Painting.—The painting of all Municipal bridges, railings, stanchions, bell-towers, etc., has been completed.

Latrines, etc.—Eight new latrines have been erected in various parts of the Settlements.

Street Pavements.—2,621 feet run of new concrete street pavements has been laid.

Lightning Conductors.—The Boiler Inspector reports that during the course of his boiler inspections he has noticed several faulty and unreliable lightning conductors on various factory chimneys, many of them no doubt in existence for years without inspection.

The following remarks by Mr. Alfred Hands F. R. Met. Socy. on the subject of lightning conductors will be of interest to mill owners:—

"Lightning conductors should be planned and erected by competent persons having thorough theoretical as well as practical knowledge, and it would be better that no protection should be attempted than that by an insufficient knowledge of the subject, or an inadequate allowance in the cost, an insufficient and perhaps dangerous system of lightning conductors should be erected."

General.—3,088 tons of road material have been brought down from the Quarry and 6,936 tons have been used during the month. 1,874 tons of stone were broken by the No. 2 Stone Breaker in the Hongkew Depot, 1,273 tons by hand labour and 194 tons by convict labour.

7,508 pieces of concrete ware have been made at the Council's Depots.

18 applications for permits to build relating to 181 houses have been received.

The average daily number of labourers employed during the month, exclusive of contract work, was 1,568.

24 iron-framed seats have been made and placed on the Bund foreshore.

CHARLES MAYNE,  
Municipal Engineer.

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF LICENSE FEES, &amp;c., FOR JULY, 1898.

| Description of Licenses.                       | For 1898.          |              |                         | For 1897.          |              |                         | For 1896.          |              |                         |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
|                                                | For July.          |              | Total from 1st January. | For July.          |              | Total from 1st January. | For July.          |              | Total from 1st January. |
|                                                | No. of Houses, &c. | License Fee. |                         | No. of Houses, &c. | License Fee. |                         | No. of Houses, &c. | License Fee. |                         |
| Opium-shop and Stores ...                      | 1,507              | \$ 5,758.00  | \$ 39,936.50            | 1,524              | \$ 5,415.25  | \$ 36,199.25            | 1,447              | \$ 4,703.75  | \$ 31,720.75            |
| Tea-shop .....                                 | 384                | 544.90       | 3,801.50                | 376                | 502.70       | 3,402.40                | 369                | 473.60       | 3,303.80                |
| Wine-shop, Restaurant, etc. ....               | 459                | 1,808.50     | 4,951.00                | 432                | 1,198.50     | 3,561.00                | 414                | 1,115.00     | 3,305.00                |
| Pawn-shop .....                                | ...                | ...          | 5,909.89                | ...                | ...          | 5,274.72.7              | ...                | ...          | 4,179.93.2½             |
| Theatre, Concert, etc. ...                     | 24                 | 254.00       | 1,596.00                | 23                 | 143.00       | 117.00                  | 23                 | 132.00       | 946.00                  |
| Livery .....                                   | P. 665<br>C. 506   | 2,685.00     | 17,021.50               | P. 741<br>C. 585   | 1,612.50     | 10,975.00               | P. 682<br>C. 560   | 1,515.00     | 10,193.50               |
| Tavern (Foreign) .....                         | 7                  | 337.00       | 1,003.50                | 7                  | 345.00       | 987.33                  | 7                  | 289.00       | 907.00                  |
| Billiard and Bowling .....                     | 7                  | 45.00        | 130.50                  | 6                  | 42.00        | 126.00                  | 7                  | 42.00        | 126.00                  |
| Store-keeper (Native) ...                      | 19                 | 760.00       | 2,280.00                | 18                 | 720.00       | 2,126.67                | 19                 | 733.33       | 2,191.11                |
| Sampan .....                                   | 292                | 292.00       | 1,468.00                | 307                | 307.00       | 1,410.00                | 292                | 292.00       | 1,307.00                |
| Cargo Boat (Foreign) .....                     | 54                 | 154.00       | 981.00                  | 41                 | 115.50       | 731.00                  | 36                 | 99.00        | 726.50                  |
| do. (Native) .....                             | 842                | 461.00       | 2,955.50                | 845                | 509.00       | 2,914.00                | 1,013              | 557.00       | 2,845.50                |
| Boat .....                                     | 1,806              | 493.32       | 3,109.31.7              | 1,809              | 557.80       | 3,453.80                | 1,936              | 568.15       | 3,753.06.2½             |
| Jin-ric-sha .....                              | 3,904              | 5,856.00     | 46,776.00               | 4,128              | 6,192.00     | 39,373.50               | 3,424              | 5,136.00     | 35,352.50               |
| Wheel-barrow .....                             | 3,540              | 2,248.26     | 20,089.69.6½            | 4,128              | 2,482.95     | 14,904.35               | 3,528              | 1,424.45     | 11,226.97.4             |
| Water-cart .....                               | 13                 | 26.00        | 186.00                  | 16                 | 32.00        | 226.00                  | 17                 | 34.00        | 242.00                  |
| Cart .....                                     | 325                | 660.00       | 4,840.50                | 339                | 508.50       | 3,757.50                | 331                | 495.75       | 3,227.25                |
| Lock Hospital .....                            | 39                 | 162.00       | 1,007.00                | 35                 | 145.00       | 1,031.00                | 39                 | 144.00       | 1,006.00                |
| Sub. o/a Police on B. W. Road .....            | 117                | 984.50       | 3,325.50                | 279                | 946.50       | 3,165.50                | 223                | 624.50       | 2,191.50                |
| Butcher-shop, etc. ....                        | 275                | 471.00       | 1,867.00                | 33                 | 33.00        | 213.00                  | 29                 | 29.00        | 195.00                  |
| Slaughter-House .....                          | 30                 | 180.91       | 1,382.92                | 30                 | 200.25       | 1,495.99                | 24                 | 183.62       | 1,348.01                |
| Cattle-Sheds .....                             | 30                 | 769.60       | 5,583.60                | 30                 | 801.15       | 5,983.20                | 24                 | 720.80       | 5,355.90                |
| Steam Launches .....                           | 51                 | 217.00       | 1,125.00                | ...                | ...          | ...                     | ...                | ...          | ...                     |
| Total..\$                                      |                    | 25,167.99    | 171,327.42.4            | Total..\$          |              | 22,809.60               | 142,428.21.7       | Total \$     | 19,311.95               |
| Dues on Merchandise .....                      | Tls.               | 5,139.44     | 31,200.34               | Tls.               | 5,787.95     | 30,896.81               | Tls.               | 7,039.81     | 29,173.31               |
| Land Tax .....                                 | "                  | 53,555.24    | 123,302.38              | "                  | 39,182.60    | 93,705.29               | "                  | 28,184.11    | 62,329.90               |
| Electrical Department ...                      | "                  | 6,964.74     | 54,474.75               | "                  | 4,936.43     | 37,526.96               | "                  | 4,392.28     | 24,910.68               |
| G. M. Rate (Foreign) .....                     | "                  | 14,577.17    | 59,279.00               | "                  | 9,935.27     | 41,740.03               | "                  | 9,179.11     | 36,883.17               |
| do. (Native) .....                             | \$                 | 49,590.23.9  | 207,610.39.1½           | \$                 | 47,789.28    | 178,487.41.5            | \$                 | 37,462.19.5  | 145,534.47.9            |
| Collected to date for G. M. Rate (Foreign) ... | Tls.               | ...          | 13,661.28               | Tls.               | ...          | 9,097.60                | Tls.               | ...          | 8,672.55                |
| do. (Native) .....                             | \$                 | ...          | 49,464.74.2½            | \$                 | ...          | 47,715.39.5             | \$                 | ...          | 37,353.74.3             |

**Secretariat—Leave.**—The Secretary's application for five weeks' leave from Saturday, the 13th inst., is approved, and it is noted that the Assistant Secretary will act for him during his absence.

**Municipal Ricksha Tickets.**—The Finance Committee's report in regard to the proposed issue of ricksha tickets is presented, and in accordance with the recommendation therein contained, it is decided to order from home a supply of tickets similar to those in use in English railways, numbered consecutively and divided into several series according to face value. It is decided that the tickets shall be sold to the public at the cash rate of the day, and that a commission of one cash per ticket shall be levied on the ricksha coolie.

**Thibet Road Chip Yard.**—Letter from Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co., agents for the owners of this property, is read, offering to renew the lease which expires in June next year at an annual rental of Tls. 4,500. It is decided not to accept this offer, and the Secretary is directed to inform Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co. that the Council will vacate the premises on the expiry of the existing lease.

**Rabies.**—Letter from the Veterinary Surgeons is read on this subject describing the condition of the Soochow Dog Refuge, recently visited by Dr. Keylock. The Council decides that this report justifies the resumption of the old practice of destroying stray dogs captured by the police; and the Secretary is directed to acquaint the members of the Charitable Guild, at whose request dogs are now sent to Soochow, of the Council's decision.

It is further decided to frame a Resolution for submission at the next Ratepayers' meeting to include the word "dogs" in the bye-law dealing with licenses.

It is considered that a muzzling order would be a useful and efficacious move in the direction of suppressing rabies, but as time would be required in obtaining muzzles from abroad the action of the Council is confined to a strong recommendation to its successors to issue such an order before the hot weather next year.

The letter to the Guild is ordered to be published:—

Municipal Council,  
Shanghai, 11th August, 1898.

SIR,—I am directed to refer you to certain correspondence which passed between Mr. Tong Mow Chee, of your Institution, and the Council, on the subject of the fate of stray dogs captured in the Settlement in 1894.

The outcome of the negotiations then held was an arrangement that such dogs should be conveyed to the Chinese Refuge in Soochow instead of being, as theretofore, destroyed, subject to six conditions set forth in the Council's letter dated 5th April 1894.

I quote for your information clause 5, and am directed to say that inasmuch as the Municipal Veterinary Surgeon has visited the Refuge and reported very unfavourably on the condition of the dogs there, the arrangement must cease to be in force forthwith.

5.—"The Council are to have the right to send an officer to inspect the refugees at any time they choose and if they find that the dogs are not properly conducted they will discontinue to hand over the dogs and will revert to the present system."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
J. O. P. BLAND,  
Secretary.

The MANAGER,  
Jiu-Tze-Tang Charitable Institution.  
The Meeting then adjourns.

The following reports are submitted, and ordered to be published with the foregoing minutes:—

**Police.**—Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Municipal Police during the week ending the 13th day of August, 1898:—

| Offences.                             | No. of apprehensions. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Breach of Municipal Regulations ..... | 49                    |
| Burglary .....                        | 3                     |
| Cruelty to Animals .....              | 4                     |
| Cutting and Wounding .....            | 4                     |
| Furious riding or driving .....       | 12                    |
| Gambling .....                        | 8                     |
| Illegal arrest .....                  | 2                     |
| Kidnapping .....                      | 6                     |
| Larceny from dwellings, &c. ....      | 63                    |
| Miscellaneous cases .....             | 442                   |
| Ricksha Licenses suspended .....      | 578                   |
| " " confiscated .....                 | 12                    |
| Wheelbarrow " suspended .....         | 71                    |
| Handcart .....                        | 5                     |
| Beggars, Hawkers, and Rappickers ...  | 432                   |

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police .....

Chinese dead bodies found in streets..

Stray dogs captured .....

PIERRE B. PATTISSON,  
Captain-Superintendent, S.M.P.  
Native Dairies—Weekly Report.

The native dairies have all been inspected during the past week, and found in good condition. The animals were found in good health, but the owner of one dairy in Sinza Road has been unfortunate in losing 3 cows in calving.

A license has been issued to Ah Bing, Markham Dairy, Sinza Road, who has erected a milk storage room and a bottle washing room and made other alterations to his premises. He has also laid on a supply of Waterworks water.

Ah Mai, North Honan Road, having removed his stock to Pootung, his license has been withdrawn.

A list of licensed dairies is appended.  
JOHN CHRISTIE,  
Inspector.  
Shanghai, 17th August.



*Licensed Dairies.*

Hung Fei, Babbling Well Road.  
 Sing Kee " " "  
 Yuen Sung " " "  
 Sia Yuen Kee, off Mohawk Road.  
 Chung Kee, Sinza Road.  
 Zeang Sun " " "  
 Soon Sun Chuan, " " "  
 Sui Chun " " "  
 Ah Bing, Markham Dairy.  
 Shanghai Dairy Co., off Carter Road.  
 Ah Chung " " "  
 Zee Butler " " "  
 Nee Shing " " "  
 Shanghai Dairy, off Yangtsepoos Road.  
 Ho Sin Tai, Lee Heng-keew.  
 Dong Hing " " "  
 Mo Hung Sing, " " "  
 Chang Hong Kee, North Honan Road.  
 Char Mow Zung, Sicawei Road.  
 Hoen Yun Sing " " "  
 Wong Hip Kee, near South Gate.  
 Tai Woo Dairy, French Creek.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held in the City Hall on Saturday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts to 30th June, 1898. The Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving presided, and there were also present Messrs. R. M. Gray, D. Gubbay, A. Haupt, A. J. Raymond, A. McConachie, P. Sachse, R. Shewan, N. A. Siebs (Directors), Thos. Jackson (Chief Manager), and a large number of Shareholders.

The Chief Manager read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman then read the report of the Court of Directors.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the Directors have the pleasure of laying before you on the present occasion a record report enabling them to pay the usual dividend of £1 5s. per share, place one million of dollars to reserve fund, write \$250,000 off property account, and carry forward \$367,000 odd to new profit and loss account. These figures are the outcome of an unusually prosperous half-year when almost no losses were incurred and when everything went well with us at the head office and at all the branches. Money was in strong demand, and exchange banking afforded unusual opportunities for making money, of which this bank took full advantage. (Applause.) We have left our London investments unchanged with the exception of a sale of £70,000 Indian 2½ per cent sterling loan, which we intend replacing when a favourable opportunity arises. During the half-year we participated in the issue of a Chinese loan for £16,000,000 on joint account with our German friends. (Applause.) Our share of the profit on the transaction represents a very considerable sum—(applause)—and is unappropriated, as well as the profit on the previous loan referred to on former occasions. (Applause.) It is the intention of the directors to deal with both sums at the end of the present year. The idea the directors have in view is to raise the reserve to ten millions of dollars, and to have it all invested in first-class securities standing at an exchange of 2½, say £1,000,000, said securities to be written down well under their market value as is the case with the securities we at present hold, and in accordance with the precedent set us by home Banks. We should then be independent of silver, whatever the future might have in store for it. We would virtually have two capitals, one, our ordinary capital, say \$10,000,000, in silver, the other our reserve of ten millions of dollars at 2½, say £1,000,000, in gold. This may appear like counting the chickens before they are hatched. Not so: we have already funds in hand to effect

the desired object. (Applause.) There is another item, viz., our property account, which in times of prosperity ought to have particular attention paid to it. In addition to the usual percentage we have been and are in the habit of writing off from half-year to half-year we have thought it wise to write off \$250,000. Property is the one unproductive account in our books, and the nearer it approaches to zero the better will we be pleased. I hope that at the end of the year this account will receive further attention at our hands. In accordance with an Ordinance of the Hongkong Government No. 21 of 1882, the Bank was authorised to issue notes to the extent of its paid-up capital say ten million of dollars, against which we keep first-class securities with the Bank of England in the name of the Crown Agents for the Colonies for fully one-third of our authorised issue, and by Ordinance we are compelled also to keep at least one-third in bullion at the various places of issue. Up to recently, with occasional exceptions, this limit has hitherto been sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the public in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, but from January of this year the limit of ten millions has proved insufficient, and very reluctantly we had to exceed our limits from January to May. To get the circulation within prescribed limits by the 30th June caused very serious inconvenience to trade in this colony and its surrounding centres. On the gravity of the matter being placed before the Government of this colony, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies an Ordinance was passed on the 28th July, 1898, amending Ordinance 21 of 1882 as follows:—"Bills and notes of the Company payable to bearer on demand may be issued and be in actual circulation to an amount in excess of the capital of the Company actually paid up, provided that there shall be previously kept at the head office of the Company in Hongkong to the satisfaction of the Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer an amount of coin and bullion to the whole value of such excess issue actually in circulation." Our thanks are due to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to His Excellency the Administrator of this colony for so promptly acceding to our request for an elastic note circulation, instead of a fixed limit, which has recently caused such serious inconvenience and loss to all concerned. I may remark that the proposal to keep an amount of coin or bullion equal to the whole value of our excess issue emanated from us. We were so anxious to have the matter settled at once that we put forward our proposal on such liberal lines that we were convinced it would be acceded to. The state of affairs in the Philippines where the bank has considerable interests, has been a source of anxiety to us of late. I am glad to say that we do not anticipate any loss whatever there. I hope that peace will soon be restored and that business may speedily flourish in those most fertile islands. To refer for a moment to the items in the balance sheet, I wish to point out that current accounts in silver have increased by \$3,909,973.15 during the half-year while fixed deposits in silver have decreased by \$1,178,237.17. Current accounts in gold have increased by £4,749,759 8s. 8d. owing to the large amount of Chinese Government money we held on the 30th April when our London half-year closes. Our cash in hand and bills discounted, loans, and credits, also show an increase from the same cause; in the latter instance we had employed in liquid advances a considerable portion of the funds temporarily in our possession. In the former case the funds not so employed were held in cash. Fixed deposits in gold show a slight decrease of \$1,457,000.44, while bills receivable show an increase of \$6,445,185.65, the latter a very satisfactory item, showing the larger volume

of exchange business transacted. The recent industrial development in Shanghai having caused money to be in good demand there, other banks raised their rates for fixed deposits from four to five per cent and we deemed it necessary to act similarly. A more serious matter was the raising of the rate for fixed deposits in London from 3½ to 4 per cent. At the time it looked as if there was going to be a continuance of dear money in London and on the Continent. We were afraid of deposits leaving us and our profitable outward business being checked. If we find that we are getting too much money at 4 per cent we can easily revert to 3½ per cent for new money later on. In conclusion, gentlemen, I have to remark that the prosperous and sound position in which this bank now stands reflects the greatest credit upon the far-sighted and conscientious management of our Chief Manager, Mr. Jackson, who has received valuable cooperation from the staff generally. (Applause.) Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be happy to answer any questions.

No questions were asked, and the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Whealler said—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal. The best report ever presented to the proprietors does not need many words to ensure its adoption by them. Good as the report is, however, the information that the Chairman has just given us is even better. The report shows that the bank is now in a position of great strength, and the proposal to keep the reserve fund of 10 million dollars, or say one million sterling, invested in sterling securities, is the one thing desirable to make that strength more absolute. With our capital of 10 millions in silver and our reserve fund of 10 millions in gold we shall not only be independent of silver, but I think the bank's credit in Europe must be largely strengthened. It is very pleasant to hear that in addition to the handsome profits which you have put before us there is still the considerable profit on two Chinese loans which it is proposed to deal with at the end of this year, so that hopes are raised that ere long it may be possible while still adding to the strength of the bank's position to add to the usual dividend an occasional bonus. (Applause.)

Carried.

Mr. Leigh—I have much pleasure in proposing the confirmation of the appointment of Messrs. A. McConachie and P. Sachse as Directors.

Mr. Hutchison seconded.

Carried.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, I have to thank you for your attendance. This concludes the business of the meeting. Dividend warrants will be sent out on Monday.—*Hongkong Daily Press.*

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Disease, of the skin.—No case of disease of the skin be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment and gradually become worse from year to year, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself and save the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

# THE SHANGHAI SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A meeting of some of those interested in the above Society was held at No. 1, Hankow Road on Wednesday last, says *Sport and Gossip*, Mr. E. F. Alford occupying the chair and the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

1.—That it is desirable to form a Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Shanghai and it is now resolved that such Society be hereby formed under the name of "The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

2.—That the following gentlemen:—Messrs. E. F. Alford, F. Ayscough, E. Bard, A. W. Burkill, J. B. Cameron, J. S. Fearon, H. E. Keylock, F. J. Maitland, G. J. Morrison, P. B. Pattison, and E. Nelson form the first Committee with power to add to their number, and that Mr. Maitland be requested to act as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Alford as President. [These offices were accepted by the gentlemen named.]

3.—That each subscriber of \$2 per annum be a member of the Society, but that power be left to the Committee to change the amount of annual subscription as may appear necessary from time to time.

4.—It is decided that the initiatory movements of the Society shall be

(a) The translation and circulation of suitable literature amongst Chinese pointing out the proper treatment of animals of all kinds and the introduction of such literature into schools.

(b) That all members of the Society are expected to be as observant as possible and to point out to the police cases of cruelty to ponies and all other animals, and to give evidence as may be necessary.

(c) To request the local authorities, both municipal and native, to issue proclamations enjoining the proper treatment of animals.

5.—That the Committee be empowered to make such by-laws and regulations as may be conducive to the objects of the Society.

Those desirous of becoming members of the above Society should send subscriptions to

FRANK J. MAITLAND,  
Hon. Sec. and Treas.: S.S.P.C.A.

## Amusements.

### CRICKET.

#### SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB v. BANKERS AND BROKERS.

This match commenced on Saturday was resumed on the Cricket Club Ground on Wednesday night ending in a very easy victory for the Club. The last named in their first innings put on 116 whilst their opponents compiled 19 for the loss of two wickets. On continuing on Wednesday evening they made a most miserable stand owing mainly to the admirable bowling of Dew. A couple of the team not putting in an appearance the Bankers had really only nine men to rely upon. The Club put the losers in a second time for the short period remaining for play, two wickets curiously enough falling for the exact total of the previous innings. The full score and analysis are:—

| S.C.C.                                |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| E. W. Maitland, c. Coutts, b. Maclean | 9  |
| H. E. Keylock, c. Sawyer, b. Tweed    | 0  |
| G. C. Dew, b. McClure                 | 0  |
| E. O. Cumming, c. McClure, b. Coutts  | 8  |
| P. B. Pattison, b. Coutts             | 2  |
| J. Mann, c. McClure, b. Bates         | 33 |
| W. J. Tyack, b. McClure               | 7  |
| W. W. G. Ross, b. Coutts              | 12 |
| C. Biron, c. Coutts, b. Tweed         | 15 |
| E. W. Sharples, b. Coutts             | 0  |
| G. A. Matthews, not-out               | 19 |
| Byes 5, 1-b. 5, w. 1                  | 11 |

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#### BANKERS AND BROKERS.

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| F. H. Sawyer, b. Mann           | 7  |
| J. A. Maclean, b. Dew           | 5  |
| N. J. Stabb, c. Mann, b. Dew    | 6  |
| G. D. Coutts, b. Dew            | 6  |
| A. J. McClure, c. Tyack, b. Dew | 0  |
| A. M. Reith, b. Dew             | 9  |
| J. K. Tweed, b. Dew             | 10 |
| R. McGregor, b. Cumming         | 4  |
| A. S. Bremner, not-out          | 0  |
| W. Bates, absent                | 0  |
| Extras                          | 9  |

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#### SECOND INNINGS.

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| W. C. Murray, b. Maitland | 20 |
| A. S. Bremner, b. Cumming | 1  |
| F. H. Sawyer, not-out     | 8  |
| A. J. McClure, not-out    | 21 |
| Extras                    | 6  |

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#### BOWLING ANALYSIS

|         | Overs. | S.C.C. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. |
|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| McClure | 18     | 9      | 29    | 2     |       |
| Tweed   | 11.3   | 7      | 16    | 2     |       |
| Coutts  | 10     | 1      | 32    | 4     |       |
| Maclean | 5      | 0      | 12    | 1     |       |
| Bates   | 5      | 0      | 10    | 1     |       |

#### BANKERS AND BROKERS.

|         | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dew     | 9      | 1     | 16    | 6     |
| Mann    | 7      | 9     | 27    | 1     |
| Cumming | 2      | 1     | 4     | 1     |

#### POLICE R. C. E. "B" CO. S.V.C.

A two-day match between the above teams commenced on Tuesday evening on the Public Recreation Ground. "B" Co. were the first to bat, but were unlucky enough to lose two men, White and Green, in the first over of Lynch's bowling. Shortly afterwards Gillings lost his wickets, also at the hands of Lynch. With only five runs for the loss of three wickets it looked as if the Police were having a walk over, but upon the arrival of Hill and Naylor at the wickets matters took quite a change, Hill being successful in running his score up to 10 when bowled by Lynch. The best stand was made by Naylor who after giving a few good chances to his opponents was finally caught by Champion after he had compiled 32, the remainder being easily disposed of for a total of 62 runs. The match will be continued this evening at 5 p.m. when the Police will commence their innings. The following is the score so far.

This match was resumed on Wednesday evening when the Police commenced their innings with Spottiswood and Lynch, both of whom made a fairly good stand, the former compiling 28 before being bowled by Naylor, and the latter losing his wicket at the hands of Wilson with a score of 12. The remaining scores were low with the exception of Captain Pattison who when the innings closed had a score of 21 not out. Appended are the score and analysis:—

#### "B" CO.

|                                         |    |
|-----------------------------------------|----|
| Priv. Gillings, b. Lynch                | 1  |
| " White, c. and b. Lynch                | 4  |
| " Green, b. Lynch                       | 0  |
| Corp. Hill, b. Lynch                    | 10 |
| Priv. Naylor, c. Champion, b. Chilvers  | 32 |
| " Sanderson, run out                    | 3  |
| " Marmon, not out                       | 4  |
| " Peace, b. Chilvers                    | 2  |
| Lieut. Whitfield, c. Chilvers, b. Lynch | 2  |
| Priv. Derby, c. Johnson, b. Lynch       | 1  |
| " Wilson, b. Lynch                      | 2  |
| Extra                                   | 1  |

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#### POLICE.

|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Sergt. Spottiswood, b. Naylor         | 28 |
| " Lynch, b. Wilson                    | 12 |
| " Chilvers, c. Marmon, b. Gillings    | 7  |
| " C. Champion, b. Gillings            | 3  |
| " Aiers, c. Marmon, b. Hill           | 7  |
| Capt. P. B. Pattison, not out         | 21 |
| Sergt. Mackintosh, c. Wilson, b. Hill | 6  |
| " Johnston, 1-b-w., b. Hill           | 0  |
| Extras                                | 13 |

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Sergt. M. J. Champion, P. C. Head, and F. Johnson did not bat.

#### "B" CO.

|                  | Overs. | Runs. | Mdns. | Wkts. |
|------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Sergt. Lynch     | 14.3   | 26    | 4     | 7     |
| " N. J. Champion | 3      | 9     | 0     | 0     |
| " C. Champion    | 4      | 7     | 1     | 0     |
| " Spottiswood    | 4      | 11    | 1     | 0     |
| " Chilvers       | 3      | 6     | 1     | 2     |

#### POLICE.

|                 | Overs. | Runs. | Mdns. | Wkts. |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Priv. Sanderson | 3      | 20    | 0     | 0     |
| " Wilson        | 9      | 29    | 0     | 1     |
| " Naylor        | 2      | 7     | 0     | 1     |
| " Gillings      | 7      | 15    | 1     | 2     |
| Corp. Hill      | 3      | 13    | 0     | 3     |

## S.C.C. SPRING LAWN TENNIS HANDICAPS.

The *Doubles*. The final was played last week and a poor game ended, as was expected, in favour of Messrs. Bidwell and Poirson; the two games in the semi-final round have been played off and the winners namely E. P. Hudson and Poirson, will meet in the final at an early date. Sets were 6/4—9/7.—*Sport and Gossip*.

## Correspondence.

### THE RETRO-CSSIONAL.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—It is barely a twelvemonth since the "Recessional" struck an answering flash from the hearts of true British Patriots and already the cry "I cast we Forget" has become well-nigh a national prayer.

How great has been our humiliation since then is only too bitterly expressed in the lines published in your issue of this morning.

I am no lover of parodies, but for the "Retro-Cessional" we indeed owe thanks.

The damage done to British prestige and interests by the pusillanimity of "The Painted Lath" and his immediate following, is only too apparent to us resident in China.

We like to hope that indications are not wanting to show that even his subservient supporters are now bordering on a state of mutiny, and that before long Lord Salisbury and his coterie may be relegated to that position for which they have proved themselves so eminently fitted.

Let us trust that our friend *The Times* may be induced to give the same prominence to "Tung-Chin" which it did last year to Mr. Kipling and that the British people may realise, before further harm is done, that the destinies of an Empire on which the sun will never set, can no longer be entrusted to such men—or rather politicians—as those mentioned by name in the "Retro-Cessional."

As the lines appear to so aptly and concisely embody the views held, almost unanimously, by the British residents in the Far East, I hope your paper will be freely distributed (by the outgoing mail) among the leading M. Ps. and others of weight at home, and to this end I for one am only too willing to offer to subscribe my quota.

I am, etc.

BRITISHER.

19th August.



To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Our friend "Tungchia," in the lines published in your issue of the 19th, has given us another excellent proof of the skill with which he can imitate or parody the work of original poets. But, while yielding him freely the admiration his cleverness deserves, it might be well to ask him whether it is not just possible that the experienced, statesmen, to whose care the destiny of our country is confided, are able to judge what are our true interests even more infallibly than our local Curzon. Destructive criticism calls for no great genius, and the present Government has been heavily bombarded with small artillery of this kind. But it is not at all plain what action would give satisfaction to the carpers. If our honour or our material interests are actually threatened, evidently war is the only remedy. Is our honour at stake? Are our interests threatened to an extent which makes war justifiable?

War would mean the sacrifice of thousands of lives and millions of money, the dislocation of our trade, and the weakening of our power by the destruction of part of our navy. Under present political conditions it would probably be a drawn game, for we should not have to meet Russia alone. Is the country prepared to face this in order to prevent Russia from forcing open and developing regions where extension of our trade is already checked by the abuses of a corrupt and inefficient administration? Would Russian tariffs, if they were imposed on our goods, hamper us more than like and the present want of means of communication? Is it urged that we should do the work ourselves? So far no one seems to have made so mad a proposal. Shall we, then, allow our trade with China to remain stagnant, or shall we avail ourselves of Russian activity? Do "Tungchia" and his sympathisers suppose that Russia could shut out our goods if the Chinese wanted them? Such a course would mean the military occupation of the country, with danger of war with England, and at an expense which the benefit to Russian trade would not reimburse. Let us be reasonable. The Russians do not want war and will do nothing to provoke it, however eager the French may be to offer assistance to the powerful friend they are so proud of. If it can be shown that we are being hustled because there is an impression that we are growing cowardly from wealth and long immunity from war, then let us fight and fight hard, even if only for the sake of purging our dress, and showing the world that England is still England and that Britons are still of the stuff which built up our glorious empire. But let us not bully, and above all let us not whimper.

I am, etc.,  
R. I. P.

20th August.

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Reliable Remedies. — In wounds, bruises, sprain, glandular swellings, enlarged veins, neuralgic pains and rheumatism, the application of this soothing Ointment to the affected parts not only gives the greatest ease, but likewise cures the complaint. The Pills much assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders, whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment. The Pills remove the constitutional disturbance and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations.

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Poetry.

LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF THE RIGHT  
REV. BISHOP GARNIER.

When Israel's leader, Maccabeus, fell,  
Though Glory's arms received the  
noble dead,  
Then did a nation's wailing loudly swell,  
And sorrow's bursting cry was widely  
spread;  
"How is the mighty fallen! The  
laurelled head,  
Hoary with triumphs, tho' not white  
with years,  
Sunk to the dust, the richest life-  
blood shed!  
Stretched with the lowliest Judah's pride  
appears,  
And Israel's strength is mourned with  
unavailing tears!"

Such is our sorrow; Judah's fate is ours,  
To weep our chieftain and our leader  
lost!  
He who long years had watched on  
Israel's towers,  
Armed for the coming foe, himself a  
host,  
The flock's firm pastor and Religion's  
boast  
Yields to pale Death, an unresisting  
prey;  
And tho' to Angels' hands he yields  
the ghost,  
And Glory gilds him with her quench-  
less ray,  
Deep is the grief that mourns good  
Garnier passed away.

Religion mourns: he that upheld her  
cause,  
That loved her in her darkest days of  
woe,  
And braved the bold derider of her laws,  
His mighty arm has drooped, his head  
lies low,  
The poor man weeps, whose bliss it  
was to know  
In him an advocate, to life's full end:  
And often to his grave shall many go  
Dejected mourners, and in anguish bond  
O'er the cold stone that holds their father,  
guide, and friend.

Pastor of Heaven's high choice! Thy  
sheep lament,  
Bereft of thy sure guidance, and thy  
care;  
How many of thy watchful hours were  
spent,  
To guard them from the wolf, and  
hidden snare.  
When danger threatened, thou wert  
promptly there;  
Thou didst support the feeble, feed  
the strong;  
The wanderer homewards thou wouldst  
gladly bear,  
And place him joyfully thy flocks among.  
Now they are left to mourn thy sad  
departure long.

Farewell, thou best of Prelates! thy  
honoured name  
Shall live embalmed in many a fervent  
breast,  
He who has here essayed to hymn thy  
fame,  
Long by thy counsel cheered, and  
presence blest,  
Prays for thy parted soul eternal rest!  
And where the just made perfect ever  
dwell,  
There be th' unfading crown by thee  
possessed;  
There may thy voice with hymns of  
glory swell,  
Pastor revered and loved; father and  
friend, Farewell!

ONE OF THE FLOCK.

Miscellaneous.

THE LATE MONSEIGNEUR  
VALENTIN GARNIER, S.J.

The much-loved Bishop whose death we announced on Monday, was born near Rennes in Brittany. In 1848 he was a secular priest of the diocese of Rennes, and entered the novitiate of the Jesuits in 1852. He was sent to the French penal settlement at Cayenne to minister to the convicts, and for ten years he bore patiently the awful climate, and the society of the galley-slaves to whom his services were a comfort and consolation. This work among the convicts being suppressed by the Government, Père Garnier in 1868 started for China, arriving in February, 1869. He began work at Sungkiang, and was soon made the Superior of the western part of the Mission. In 1877 he was appointed Rector of Sicawei, and was soon made Coadjutor to Bishop Languillat, whom he succeeded. During the nearly twenty years of his prelate, the number of priests in the Mission has been doubled, there being now 150. He delighted greatly in the constitution of the seminaries at Tungkadoo and Sicawei, and was greatly interested in the Observatory and the Printing Establishment at the Tousewei Orphanage. To Mr. Garnier is mainly due, with the help of Chinese priests, the Catholic translation of the Four Gospels, happily finished and published before his death. His last journey was made last winter to North Kiangsu by the Grand Canal, and he came back only to prepare himself for his death. His extreme weakness was noted at the recent fête of the 14th of July, when, however, he stood all through the ceremony. Latterly, oppressed by the intense heat, he retired from the episcopal apartments as soon as he was no longer able to say mass; and he died at 6.25 on Sunday evening, after eight hours of high fever, in the common infirmary, beloved by all who knew him, and deeply mourned by the Catholic Church in Kiangnan.

AN IMPOSING FUNERAL.

The remains of the late Monseigneur Garnier, Bishop of Titopolis and Vicar Apostolic of Kiangnan, were conveyed to their last resting place on Tuesday evening amid many sincere and hearty manifestations of sympathy and regret. The Church of St. Joseph, French Concession, where the first portion of the burial service was conducted was crowded to its utmost capacity, the congregation embracing all classes of the community from the highest to the lowest. The sacred edifice was heavily draped in black as was also the catafalque in the chancel on which the body rested, the last named being also surrounded by tapers and the usual apparel associated with the last rites of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. Outside the church a guard of honour composed of soldiers of the Taotai was drawn up whilst down the centre aisle were ranged a number of sailors and officers from the French-man-of-war *Eclairer*. The main body of the church was occupied by members of the general public, whilst on either side of the bier sat the principal local native officials and representatives of the various foreign Powers. Amongst these present in addition to a large muster of clergy from the outside districts were Comte de Bezaure, (French Consul-General), M. Claudel (Consul Suppléant), Dr. O. Stuebel (German Consul-General), Senor Valdez (Portuguese Consul-General), M. Dmitrevsky (Russian Consul-General), Senor de Uriarte, (Spanish Consul General), M. M. Graillier and Hanchecorne (French Consular-Officials), Captains Thermier and

Texier (commanders of the *Jean Bart* and *Eclairer* respectively), Tsai Taotai, Fung Yee, the French Mixed Court Magistrate, and a large number of others. While the congregation was assembling the Town Band played a fugue, after which Père Colombel ascended the pulpit and gave a short biography of the life and labours of the deceased prelate. He spoke in glowing terms of his remarkable zeal in the great cause to which he had devoted his life, and the simplicity and honesty which had always characterised his work in China. In conclusion he dwelt upon the fact that death had called him away on the eve of the completion of his jubilee in the priesthood. The subsequent service was conducted by Père Paris, the order being the ordinary office for the dead—a plain Gregorian chant. The proceedings throughout were most impressive, and solemn as befitting the obsequies of a Prince of the Church. The last portion of the service was carried out at the Catholic Church at Tungkadoo, where the body was laid to rest.

It was about six o'clock when the procession left St. Joseph's en route for Tungkadoo, an enormous crowd having gathered in the Rue Montauban and Rue du Consulat to witness the same. On leaving the Church the body was saluted by the French sailors and drummers and also by the native troops. The mournful *cortège* then proceeded by way of the Rue du Consulat to the jetty opposite the French Consulate-General, where a launch was in readiness to convey the corpse to Tungkadoo. First came the native military, followed by a large crowd of priests in full canonicals, acolytes, and young natives studying for the priesthood and the men-of-war's men. Then the body, which was enclosed in a massive Chinese coffin, and covered with a heavy black pall. Immediately behind was a priest carrying the deceased's crosier, children bearing numerous wreaths and floral tributes sent by prominent residents and the various Catholic confraternities, members of the Catholic circle, and Enfants de Marie with their banners, whilst the native and Consular officials brought up the rear. The body arrived at Tungkadoo shortly before seven and was met by a large number of French and native priests and converts, who, candles in hand and chanting portions of the Litany, escorted the corpse through the narrow dirty streets of the suburb to the church. On the arrival of the launch at the jetty salutes were fired from Chinese gunboats and also from the shore. In the church there was likewise a large congregation in honour of the illustrious dead, almost all Chinese, the concluding portions of the service being conducted in Chinese. The coffin was placed in a narrow cell in the west transept which had been cut out for its reception, the proceedings not terminating until some time after darkness had set in.

#### LOCAL ART.

The fifteenth exhibition of pictures by Mr. Albert Linton is now on view at Messrs. Lawrie, Smith & Co.'s furniture warehouse, Nanking Road, and as works of art they are well worth a careful inspection. Mr. Linton is locally well and favourably known as an artist of great versatility and taste and it is perhaps not too much to say that the present collection takes precedence over any show he has hitherto made. Embracing in all twenty-six canvasses the subjects chosen allow the admission of detail of the most attractive character whilst in nearly every instance the colouring is both happy and taking. Probably the picture which will attract the most attention is that depicting "The Bubbling Well" which is in the artist's best style and most natural. "The

Shipping, Lower Limits" is also a masterly effort, whilst "A Sea Nymph," a study in the nude, shows most delicate treatment. The majority of the pictures are illustrative of the scenery in and around Wenchow in which district Mr. Linton is annually in the habit of sojourning in search of ideas, and they are without exception admirable presentments of what must indeed be a charming country. Some of the pictures are only very small, but they are none the less noteworthy. Of the most prominent examples of Mr. Linter's exhibition beyond the three alluded to we might single out "Jui-yan City, near Wenchow," "On the Pagoda Island, Wenchow," "The Glen," "Near Shing-di," and a beautiful profile study. The collection in short is most praiseworthy.

#### BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

*China in Transformation.* By Archibald R. Colquhoun. 8vo., 398 pp. With frontispiece, maps, and diagrams. London and New York: Harper and Brothers. 1898.

*Journal Unico.* A magnificent journal of 55 pages in black and white and colours. Illustrated with photographs, published by N. T. Fernandes & Sons and Noronha & Co., Macao, in honour of the Fourth Centenary of Vasco da Gama.

*Ten Songs* published by Thomas Holloway of Holloway's Pills, London: *The Fighting Lads of England*; *The Song I love*; *Victoria's Noble Reign*; *Love's Message*; *Roun' de Cabin Door*; *The Beautiful Prayer*; *Johnny was a Sailor Bold*; *Kitty Malone*; *I Lub a Yaller Gal*; and *Good Bye, Dear Heart*. The published price is 2s. a copy, but they may be obtained at 23d. each post-free, and payment may be made in stamps.

#### THE CONDITIONS IN THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

An official telegram, dispatched from Washington to Tokio under date the 13th inst., in connection with the conditions of peace between America and Spain reads as follows:—

The Protocol of Peace was signed by the representatives of both countries on the 12th inst. The text of the Protocol has not yet been promulgated, but according to reliable information it runs as follows:—

1.—Spain shall abandon sovereignty and all other rights in Cuba.

2.—Porto Rico and other islands belonging to Spain in the West Indies, and one of the Ladrone Islands are to be handed over to America. America will select one of the Ladrone Islands.

3.—America will occupy Manila and its harbour until the Peace Treaty, by which the control and administration of the Philippine Islands may be fixed, is signed.

4.—Spanish Troops stationed in Cuba, Porto Rico, and other islands in the West Indies shall be promptly withdrawn within a certain number of days [whether it is 10 or 30 days is not clear] after signing the Protocol. A Committee shall be appointed to discuss the details in connection with the withdrawal of troops, for which purpose the committee will hold meetings at Havana and San Juan.

5.—In order to discuss the formal treaty of Peace a Committee consisting of five members or less, on each side, shall be appointed and the committee shall assemble at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

6.—On signing the Protocol, hostilities shall cease and both Governments shall forthwith inform their respective naval and military commanders.

As soon as this Protocol was signed instructions were dispatched to all the naval and military commanders engaged in the war.—*Hiogo News.*

#### REVISED INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION REGULATIONS, 1898.

##### A. REGISTRATION.

1.—The inland waters of China are hereby opened to all such steamers, native or foreign, as are specially registered for that trade at the Treaty Ports. They may proceed to and fro at will under the following regulations, but they must confine their trade to the inland waters, and must not proceed to places out of Chinese territory. The expression "Inland Waters" is used with similar meaning to that given for places in the interior (*nei-ti*) in the 4th article of the Chefoo Convention.

2.—Trading steamers, native or foreign, not being vessels of sea-going type, whether plying only in the waters of a Treaty Port, or going thence inland, are to be registered at the Custom House, and there take out papers, showing respectively the owner's name and residence, name and type of steamer, number of crew, etc., etc., in addition to whatever national papers they are allowed or required by law to carry. Such Customs papers are to be renewed annually, and are to be surrendered on any change of ownership, or when the vessel ceases to ply. The fee for the first issue of Customs papers will be Taels 10, and for each renewal, Taels 2.

3.—Such registered steamers may ply freely within the waters of the port without reporting their movements to the Customs, but if they go inland they must report both departure and return. No unregistered steamer will be allowed to ply inland.

4.—As regards exhibition of lights, prevention of collisions, shipping of crews and inspection of boilers and machinery, etc., all such steamers are to observe the rules in force at the port they belong to. These rules will be published by the Customs and printed on the vessel's Custom papers.

##### B. REVENUE.

5.—Dutiable cargo shipped under these regulations at any Treaty Port, on a registered steamer for conveyance to the interior, must be declared at the Custom House and pay on export such duties as the Customs decide to be leviable. Dutiable cargo brought from inland to a Treaty Port is to be in like manner dealt with by the Customs there. As to the duties to be paid by vessels of foreign merchants, they are to be in accordance with the Treaty Tariff.

6.—Cargo landed or shipped inland is to pay at the place of landing or shipment whatever duty or likin local regulations call for. In dealing with the vessels of foreign merchants a procedure analogous to what the Treaty Tariff calls for is to be followed.

7.—If such steamers have vessels in tow, they must bring to at whatever likin stations the vessels towed are required to stop at for inspection, and for the respective cargoes of both vessels to be dealt with as the local rules prescribe. The rules to be enforced on foreign merchants must be in accordance with Treaty provisions, and as well be published in full by the Customs. Unregistered steamers are not permitted to tow vessels on the Yangtze.

8.—Offences inland whether against revenue laws or affecting persons or property, are to be dealt with by the local authorities of the district in the same way as if they were committed by their own people; but if the vessel concerned is foreign owned or the Chinese implicated is a Chinese employed on board such foreign owned vessel, the local authorities are to communicate with the nearest Commissioner of Customs, and the Commissioner in turn with the Consul, who may send a

deputy to watch the proceedings. If the offender claims the status of a foreigner, he is to be treated in the manner prescribed in the Treaties where foreigners without passports are arrested and sent to the proper Consul through the Commissioner of Customs at the nearest port.

9.—If any such steamer passes any inland station or likin barrier that ought to be stopped at without stopping, or if any of the passengers, crew, etc., create trouble inland, the vessel may be fined or punished according to the station regulations, and the Customs may cancel the vessel's papers and refuse permission for her to trade inland again. In cases where foreign-owned vessels are concerned, the merchant interested may elect to bring the whole case and the question of fine before a Joint Investigation Court to be dealt with according to regulations for cases of fine and confiscation promulgated in the year 1868.

The above rules are for the inauguration of steam traffic, and suffice for the time being; if hereafter it is found that changes are necessary, they can be made from time to time as required.

*Note.*—These regulations, as will be seen by the last paragraph, are still more or less provisional, and it will be noticed that there is no special provision for the acquisition by foreigners of property in the interior for the purpose of constructing the necessary wharves and godowns. We presume that Articles IX and XII of the Treaty of Tientsin will still govern this matter.

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## THE BRITISH EMPIRE,

BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE,  
BART., M.P.

(Author of "Greater Britain," &c.)

### II.

#### INDIA.

When we come to deal with the Empire in detail, that kingdom within a kingdom—British India—first demands attention. The Queen reigns in the United Kingdom as Queen of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland—three crowns which she unites with her original or older crown of Normandy represented by the Channel Islands. In the rest of the Empire, outside of the United Kingdom and of India, she reigns as "of the United Kingdom Queen . . . Empress of India." In India she reigns as Empress by statute, and has obtained in her lifetime a separate Crown which more than represents the nominal power of the Moguls at the height of their Imperial fame.

From the point of view of modes of Government it is not easy to classify the countries within the dominions of the Queen. India is a statutory monarchy, locally autocratic, under legislative securities imposed by the Act of a non-Indian Parliament. But in practice the powers of the Indian statutory legislature, which is a non-elective body, are controlled by the Secretary of State (who is himself the creature of our Cabinet system), and in the last resort by the House of Commons. The great, self-governing colonies enjoy Home Rule, with local Cabinets. The Crown colonies, such as the West Indian Islands, Ceylon, and Mauritius, have various forms of government, all of them under the control of the Colonial Secretary, and, therefore, also, in the last resort, of the Home Parliament. But Fiji, which is one of them, is included within the Federal Council of Australasia,—at present a dormant institution, though it had for a time a fairly useful existence. Some Crown Colonies in South Africa are indirectly connected with the self-governing colony of the Cape of Good Hope, through the fact that the

Governor of the Cape is also High Commissioner for them, and can hardly dissociate his acts with regard to them from the policy which he pursues under the advice of the Cape Ministers responsible to the Cape Parliament. The Protectorates, Spheres of Influence under Chartered Companies, and other Spheres of Influence are also not easily reckoned as a whole in any group, because some of them are indirectly connected with the self-governing Cape Colony, some of them under the Foreign Office, and some of them under the Government of India. Aden, often supposed to be a Crown Colony, is in fact, by statute, a portion of the Indian Presidency of Bombay. Several protectorates in the neighbourhood, including British Somaliland, are under Aden. One island among the British possessions, Ascension, defies all classification, for it is under the Admiralty, and is practically counted as a ship. Cyprus, though under the Colonial Office, is nominally a portion of the Turkish Empire, of which the "integrity" was preserved by a lease. The Crown Colony of Hongkong had for a while on the neighbouring mainland a lease from China—now ended by absorption, and the curious doctrine of lease—recently, in the case of Germany and Russia, supposed by some persons to have been novel—was also recognised in the case of Quetta and of the Bolan Pass, and is still recognised, not only in the cases I have named and others, but in the recent treaty with China with regard to territory on the frontier of Burma.

In all this strange catalogue I have placed India first. However extraordinary may be the progress, however marvellous the future either of Australasia or of Canada, India ought always to be first in our minds when we are thinking of Greater Britain. Not only are her sacrifices for the Empire, as well as the numbers of her population, overwhelmingly the greatest, but, while the great self-governing colonies can take good care of themselves, and cannot be greatly harmed or benefited by anything we may say or do, the contrary is the case with India. India is virtually ruled by the electorate of the United Kingdom, and will continue to be so—the Parliamentary system being inapplicable, even in the opinion of the most advanced Radicals, to such a congeries of peoples, so different among themselves, in their stages of civilisation, so separated by lingual and racial divisions, so hostile to one another in their creeds. The glory which we may reap from the good government of India is the greatest that we can hope for, and our responsibility towards her people is the highest that we can recognise.

Since the last annual official statement with regard to India, which is that for the year 1895-6, distributed to the House of Commons in August, 1897—unusually late, India has been visited by heavy calamities in the shape not only of war, pestilence, and famine, but in the additional form of a destructive earthquake. The war upon the North-West frontier—the most serious which British India has ever had to face—is now over, the famine has again been conquered, but the plague is still raging in some parts of India, and causing not only much loss of life but also much disturbance of trade. The reassuring statements made, in connection with the Budget, by the Indian Minister of Finance, will not bear, perhaps, very close examination, as India borrows even in time of peace. But, nevertheless, the condition of India is less alarming than might be expected under the circumstances of the case.

It is finance which lies at the base of every difficulty connected with our Indian Empire. India to a stay-at-home Englishman appears to have a large army. When we consider the number of her population, she has one of the smallest armies in the

world. Among her native troops the number of white officers is confessedly too small. The use of the army in serious war is impossible unless a certain number of white soldiers are combined with the native forces. But such is the costliness of white troops to India upon our present military system, which was adopted against the wish of the Government of India, and which is a system not thoroughly suited to her needs, that it has been found impossible to increase the white army in India since the increase which was effected by Lord Randolph Churchill. A nominal addition to the Indian army has been made by encouraging the native states to set up what are called Imperial Service Troops. It would perhaps have been better to have gradually put down the armies of the native States, which are rather a source of danger than strength, and to have accompanied the gradual suppression by an increased measure of self-government in matters less important.

The feudatory States of India differ greatly among themselves. One, the State of Mysore, possesses representative institutions and a kind of Parliament. Some of them are autocracies of a mediæval type. The diversity which exists among them, and the comparative popularity of their rule, in spite of some cases of misgovernment, go to confirm the view—that our own government is too inelastic, too much inclined to treat all parts of India as if they were practically one country, although any unity which exists in India is the mere creature of our rule. There is no matter connected with the government of India which is more interesting than this one of the diversity of the native States, of the uniformity of our rule, and of the popularity of the most of the native States as evinced in the choice of residence by those who, living in the neighbourhood of the borders, can adopt their rules or ours at will. Few men, except members of the Indian Civil Service, whose interest or whose class feeling is against a change, have the knowledge which enables them to discuss this question and throw light upon it, but it is an interesting fact that two distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service who have written upon the matter in recent years, have both admitted that there is an immense deal to be said in favour of native States. My own opinion has always been that, provided we keep the defence of India in our hands, and keep a general control of her taxation for defence purposes, and to prevent the growth of customs barriers, there is on the whole more to be said for encouraging what may be called native States of very varying types than for encouraging the growth of centralisation under our direct rule. Since the mutiny, the Queen's proclamation, and the taking over of the government from the East India Company, things have virtually remained in *status quo* as regards these largest questions. We have continued to centralise a little, adopting for the whole of India for example, an excellent code of laws, and we have introduced a representative element in a slight degree to Provincial Councils, and created municipalities. On the other hand, we have stereotyped the existing native States of 1853 with little change. The countries which like the Punjab and after their annexation been treated as distinct and governed on a more rough and ready system than the rest of India, have gradually and perhaps mistakenly been brought under the general system. Now there is one terrible drawback to direct British rule in India, which is admitted by fair-minded members of the Civil Service and even by the Government. The finance of India, just as it does not allow us to keep up a sufficient number of white officers to meet the strain of war, also does not permit the existence in India of a sufficient number of civilian administrators to really govern the country as



magistrates, as tax collectors, and as ordinary rulers. The judicial and administrative functions are confused, and they are exercised in districts which are far too vast for individual supervision. The Government comes home to the rural cultivator—and it must be remembered that the overwhelming majority of the people of India are unlearned, quiet villagers of a too submissive oriental type—in the form of the native policeman, employed for financial reasons, at a low wage. The Government have often themselves pointed out that, in Asia—where perjury is a deeply rooted institution—the getting-up of all cases by such a police is full of possibilities of abuse, of which the grave scandals which occur from time to time reveal the fringe. This disastrous condition of affairs is unfortunately inseparable from our direct rule under existing conditions of finance: and I confess that the remedy appears to me to be to content ourselves with lo king after the general taxation, the defence, and the main lines of communication, and leaving the congeries of countries,—some great, and some very small, of which India is composed,—in a large degree in internal matters to rule themselves. Of course any change in this direction could be but gradual—experimental indeed at first; and it may be said that such an experiment has already been made and has succeeded, where, as for instance in the case of Mysore, we have handed back to native rule countries which during the long minorities had been in our charge and to some extent subject to our system.

One tremendous difficulty is alleged as standing in the way of any such change as that which I recommend. It lies in the fierce, religious feuds, especially between Mahomedan and Hindu, which prevail in some parts of the country. Great towns, however, where they chiefly rage, would not be left without garrison. Parts of the country peculiarly subject to such feuds would have to be excepted or to be watched, and the paramount Power would always with her command of the railway system and her garrisons at strategic points, have troops to be sent into a disturbed district as they are sent now.

The most experienced civilians are conscious of the enormous difference between district and district of India. In a large part of the country our Government fails to receive the firm support of what is best among the natives, on account of its inability to give sufficient weight to the hereditary and aristocratic principle, while in other parts, as it has been said, "our weakness is that our Government is unable to be sufficiently friendly to some established system of State religion." The Amir of Afghanistan is not to our western eyes an enlightened ruler, but, strange though it may seem to us, the Amir of Afghanistan is, on the whole, perhaps a more popular ruler than an impartial but somewhat cold British Commissioner of the most modern type. While the greater part of India looks with most affection, as well as awe, to a Government which strikes its imagination, and of which the proceedings are intelligible to the people, because of the high birth of the ruler and of his recognised position, there are other parts, such as the Presidency towns, in which we have to deal with an educated democracy trained in British ideas, often possessing a considerable mastery of our tongue, and which is fairly represented by the proceedings of the National Congress. This much abused body does not ask for Parliamentary Government for India, and its leading members would be content if, in some portions of the country, municipalities were more free to run without leading strings than is altogether acceptable to our civilians. If we were able to thoroughly develop our own system, excellent as a system provided its expense would allow it to be so worked that its intention should be carried into

effect, there would be no more to be said. There can be no better government desired for an oriental world such as India, inhabited by a vast number of races of many tongues and of fiercely conflicting religions, than a perfectly impartial, strong, just, humane government, such as that conceived and in part administered in practice by the best men that we have sent to India. There can be no greater glory to a country than to have produced such men, and the life record of some of our Indian statesmen will in every respect bear comparison with that of any rulers that the world has shown. Unfortunately, however, financial considerations interfere, and the government, of which these admirable statesmen are the head, is, as we have seen above, brought to the door of the cottage of the cultivator by the native policeman.

Even as regards the best side of our rule its impartiality is not perhaps so popular as the partiality of the native ruler. A great Indian civilian himself has said, "Every partiality of a chief, whether it be founded on class feeling or political instinct, or religion, is likely to endear him" at all events to some classes of his subjects. Whatever may be the case in the Presidency towns, when we "hold in India that men and women, Brahmins and Sweepers . . . are equal before the law, are equal indeed for any purposes whatsoever, we approach a line on which our acts may easily become, in the eyes of the native community, either positively shocking or positively absurd. The theory of equality cuts right across the grain of a society, where the most familiar fact, the one thing that more than any other affects all daily life and social intercourse, is the separation of all men into castes and tribes." "Against the danger of enacting rules of law unsuited to Indian societies because they are suited to societies more advanced, the existence of native states is a valuable safeguard." "Many states have adopted some of our laws or the general spirit of them. For purposes of Indian legislation it would be an exceedingly useful thing to enquire which of our laws the principal native states have of their own motion adopted, and with what modifications the laws adopted are enforced." "Where native states have voluntarily adopted methods founded on our traditions, we may feel our position greatly strengthened by the convergence of views. If no unnecessary pressure be exercised, native states spontaneously tend to become admirable fields for administrative experiment, to which, in our passion for uniformity, we have, in British territory, too little recourse."

From the point of view of the picturesque alone the existence of the native states is in this colourless modern world not to be neglected. Elsewhere all is becoming dull and uniform. In India we have still surviving, in a thriving and modern life, thoroughly consistent with our rule, and often with real loyalty to the Empress-Queen, communities which in their political institutions recall Italy of the middle ages, which in their religious institutions take us back to the early ages of the historical world, and which in variety of costume, and pomp of display exceed anything which has been witnessed in other parts of the world by those who have lived in more romantic days.

To the traveller India may be commended as, in spite of the dreariness of large parts of its landscape, on the whole the home of the finest sights and of the most perfect natural pictures that the world can show. A May-Day review in St. Petersburg does not exceed in military lustre a cavalry camp of India; while the scenery both of Southern and Central India, and, in the cold weather, of those portions of the north which are within sight of the Himalayan Range, is not to be met with within the vast dominions of the Emperor

of all the Russias. The architecture of the Taj—first of all the buildings of the world in beauty—of the pearl mosque of Agra, and of the pearl mosque of Delhi, of the walls of Agra, and some of the palaces of Central India, stands before any of the architecture of the world in charm. Now that China is being as it is called "opened to the world," and now that Japan has destroyed, not her scenery, but everything else that was picturesque, in her rage for modernity, India becomes more and more the one country of the world in which the traveller can find those varied delights, natural and artificial too, which formerly he was able to look for in the Middle Kingdom and in the Land of the Rising Sun.

### III. THE DOMINION.

That the upper part of the Continent of North America should contain side by side two territories of equal size, of which one has fifteen times the population of the other, and more than fifteen times the wealth, would at first sight seem to imply the ultimate absorption of the less rich and populous by the other, and the merging of the Canadian Dominion into the neighbouring federation of the United States. On the other hand, Canada is a hard morsel to digest. She has two dominant peoples who now live in friendly fashion side by side within her constitution: the intensely Roman Catholic and French population of Lower Canada; and the United Empire Loyalists, the descendants of the men who left the colonies which now form the United States, rather than renounce their allegiance to the British Crown. Neither of these two peoples can look forward with pleasure to absorption in the United States, and sensible citizens of the great American republic are equally unwilling to look forward on their side to the swallowing of the country upon their north.

The United States are hardly likely to continue to grow, as compared with Canada, at the same rate in the future as they have grown in the light of this comparison in the past. Take our own emigrants, for example. Although they have left our own shores for Canadian ports in large numbers, the bulk of these emigrants undoubtedly have crossed the border and have gone to swell the still larger emigration which took place directly to the United States. The attraction of the better labour market, and of the greater towns, the earlier development of the railways of the United States, the freedom of life,—many attractions,—concur to draw people to the south. But the better land of the United States has been taken up. The good land of Canada is becoming known. The Canadian winter as it comes to be understood is less terrifying to immigrants than it was, and Canada, although it can never rival the United States in population or in wealth, will to some extent gain in the comparisons of the future. The mineral wealth of Canada, which is now believed by the best authorities to be very great, is partly unknown in the contrast with the better-known United States, but probabilities much incline us to the view that mineral development and manufacturing development will in a not distant future be rapid on the Canadian side of the border. The Dominion of Canada is not what it might have been if we had known what we now know at the time of the boundary negotiations with the United States; and there is no heavier charge among all the heavy charges that may be brought against the British Government in relation to the colonies than that which arises from the ignorance and neglect which were shown both in the negotiations of 1842, and in two other cases which now concern the boundaries of the same Dominion.

There probably are few of my readers who need to be reassured upon the subject of the loyalty to the British connection of the French-Canadian people. Until the wretched events which occurred not long ago in South Africa, there was every reason to believe that, in that part of the world, a colony, of which the bulk of the inhabitants were of a foreign race, would settle down in the happiest relations between British and Dutch, and in perfect attachment to British rule. It is still our hope and belief that this will be so. If we entertain a confident anticipation of the kind it is largely on account of our historical and personal knowledge of what has occurred in Canada. We conquered the French-Canadians at the end of a terrific struggle for mastery in the new world between Great Britain and France, a struggle which raged over Europe, India, and America, as well as the high seas. A great number of years after the conquest of Canada, we had so little understood how good relations, which had been brought about for a time, should be preserved, that our French-Canadian subjects actually rose in arms for their liberties, their tongue, and their religion, at the beginning of the Queen's reign. They are now, under the admirable institutions which in our late-born wisdom we have conferred upon them, perhaps the most loyal of all the people under the British Crown, and they are so in spite of the fact that they have remained intensely French, proud of their race and of its history, and deeply attached to their tongue and to its literature. So far is this affection carried that both the revolutionary flag and the revolutionary anthem of France are popular in Canada in spite of the intense Roman Catholic feeling of the population. The problem which we have solved in Canada is even more difficult than that which has been solved by the same means in Switzerland. The Swiss had to bring together fierce Roman Catholics and ferocious Protestants. They had to face religious wars, extending into recent times. They had three races—German, French, and Italian; and three tongues. But their people were all Swiss in sentiment, or at least not German, for there was no Germany except the Empire, against which they had fought. Their French were not French, for there had always been a French-speaking borderland in Switzerland, in Savoy, in Franche Comté, in Lorraine, in the bishoprics, and in the Walloon part of the seven provinces which had not been historically French. Their Italians were not Italians, for there was no Italy. Our difficulty was equal as regards religion, and vastly greater as regards race and tongue, because the French Canadians were, as they are, French in nationality. The double allegiance of the French Canadians in the present day, on the one hand to the British Crown, and to the liberties which they enjoy under it, and, on the other hand, not to a foreign Power, which they regard as foreign, but to their own race and literature, is one of the most interesting spectacles that the world affords.

The desire of the French Canadians to remain French in spirit kept them on our side during our war with our American colonists who were their old enemies, and it is highly probable that the Province of Quebec and the French element in the Canadian north-west will always remain rather British than American in sympathy. Their distinct institutions, and their religion—virtually established in Lower Canada, and supreme in education—would be menaced by absorption in the United States with its common-school system. But there is something more than this. French Canadians belong not to modern or Republican France, but to France of the old days, of the kings and Church before the revolution. They are, even when they call themselves Liberals, as do the majority, and are nicknamed *Les*

*Rouges*, Conservative in turn of mind, and this is even a stronger tie to the British Crown than that which has been named above. Their Conservatism of spirit forms a bond which would endure even if the common-school system should, under Roman Catholic influence, come to be modified in portions of the United States, of which, however, as yet there seems little probability. Just as the population of Alsace of purely German race supplies Paris with its most patriotic "French" or anti-German element, so the French population of Canada supplies the Dominion with an element as patriotically British as even the United Empire Loyalists themselves.

Upper Canada was itself settled by men who gave up their homes and a large part of their property to maintain their allegiance to the British flag: who went out into the wilderness, in the shape of unbroken forest, of what was then Western Canada, in order to remain in their own Empire. The sturdiness and energy of the United Empire original population has been thoroughly maintained, and the rivalry between the Scotch immigrants, the United Empire Loyalists, and the French Canadians is friendly rivalry of three very distinct groups of men all equally patriotic, and well affected to our rule.

I should be going somewhat beyond the sphere of these articles if I were to attempt to draw any analogy between a possible state of things in Ireland and the actual state of things in Lower Canada, but I may be allowed to say that we have shown, under compulsion, a successful liberality with regard to religious toleration, or something more than toleration, in the Province of Quebec, which we have never been willing to display, and are not yet prepared to grant in the case of Roman Catholic Ireland. It is impossible to deny that the Roman Catholic Church in French Canada is not only predominant, but is actually privileged and possesses in fact a stronger position than in any Roman Catholic country in the world—even than in Belgium itself with its clerical administration. The Roman Catholic Church is not nominally established in Quebec, but is more powerful than is any State Church, while remaining wholly unfettered by ties imposed in Roman Catholic States—by the *Concordat* of France, or similar laws.

It is an interesting fact that the Roman Catholic population has grown gigantically in Canada, as the French there are a prolific race. Since Federation there has been a great decrease of that friction in the fringes of French Canada, between the Protestant and Roman Catholic population, which formerly existed; and since a very long period of Conservative rule has given place to the rule of the Canadian Liberal party, under a French-speaking Prime Minister (who is, however, as eloquent in the English as in the French tongue) friction seems still further to have diminished.

The weak point in the position is that the Dominion takes insufficient military steps for its own protection. There is universal liability to military service in a militia, as in the United States; but, even more than in the United States, this is a mere paper liability, and the organised militia are, considering the immense length of the Canadian frontier, a small, as they are somewhat of a dwindling, force. It has long been the policy of successive British Governments to withdraw all troops from the Dominion except from two extreme points—Halifax and Esquimaux, which are coaling stations or naval bases for the fleet. But the great risk of Canada in the event of war would be in the centre of her enormous line of common frontier with the United States. The feeling in Canada upon the subject of defence is somewhat foggy. There is a strong desire for independence of policy and for self-respecting national existence.

On the other hand, there is a suspicion that anything like a policy of armament would produce distrust and possible hostility on the southern frontier. The cure would seem to be a prudent and peaceful organisation of the militia force upon a scheme more similar to that which is a complete success in Switzerland, and on so purely a defensive footing that there could be in it no possible suggestion of offence.

The strength of the Dominion may be indefinitely augmented by further mineral discoveries. The deposits of gold, of iron, and of other minerals, already known to exist within her soil, are very rich, but the most valuable of her gold-fields lie so far north that the rigour of the climate prevents that rush of population which would elsewhere long ago have taken place. The extraordinary rapidity of the development of the far western states of the United States, through the discovery of surface gold in California, in 1848, and the subsequent continuance of quartz gold-mining in the same district, the development of Victoria, and that of the Transvaal, through similar discoveries, have shown the world what gold does for rapid increase of population, with resultant increase of agricultural prosperity, in a new country. British Columbia is full of gold, silver, copper, and coal, and the Lake Superior district of the Dominion of silver and iron; while the discovery of gold veins in the province of Ontario is now continuous.

The Jubilee ceremonies of 1897 in London popularised the figure of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and his speeches in Paris formed the weightiest of modern discouragement to our foes in all parts of the world. The disappointment produced in England by the speeches of the Prime Minister of New South Wales, and by the attitude of the Australian colonies with regard to the maintenance of the British fleet, were balanced by the exultation with which the people of the United Kingdom learnt the story of the Canadian Dominion.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

## CERVERA'S FUTILE FLIGHT.

CAPTAIN EVANS'S GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OFF SANTIAGO—INCIDENTS OF THE FAMOUS RACE FOR FREEDOM THAT ENDED IN DESTRUCTION.

It is probable that never in naval history has there been so remarkable an account of a battle as that dictated by Captain Evans, of the battle-ship *Iowa*, to an Associated Press correspondent in his cabin, a few hours after the battle with Cervera's fleet. While many may have seen it in the daily papers, still it was not printed in all of them in its complete form, and as we believe that it will be a historic document, we reproduce it here.

When Admiral Cervera made the dash for freedom which resulted in the destruction of his entire fleet, the *Iowa* is claimed to have been the first ship to sight the Spanish vessels coming out of Santiago Harbour. [This is a disputed question, however, but, at any rate, Captain Evans's language is explicit]. A moment later, it is said, the *Iowa's* crew was at general quarters, and a gun was fired to attract the attention of the American fleet. Captain Evans said:—

"At the time general quarters was sounded the engine-bell rang full speed ahead, and I put the helm to starboard and the *Iowa* crossed the bows of the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, the first ship out. As the Spanish admiral swung to the westward the 12-inch shells from the forward turret of the *Iowa* seemed to strike her fairly in the bow, and the fight was a spectacle.

"As the squadron came out in column, the ships beautifully spaced as to distance and gradually increasing their speed to

thirteen knots, it was superb. The *Iowa* from this moment kept up a steady fire from her heavy guns, heading all the time to keep the *Infanta Maria Teresa* on her starboard bow and hoping to ram one of the leading ships. In the meantime the *Oregon*, *Indiana*, *Brooklyn*, and *Texas* were doing excellent work with their heavy guns.

"In a very short space of time the enemy's ships were all clear of the harbour mouth and it became evidently impossible for the *Iowa* to ram either the first or the second ship on account of the speed.

"The range at this time was two thousand yards from the leading ship. The *Iowa's* helm was immediately put hard to starboard, and the entire starboard broadside was pouring into the *Infanta Maria Teresa*. The helm was then quickly shifted to port, and the ship went across the stern of the *Teresa* in an effort to head off the *Oquendo*. All the time the engines were driving at full speed ahead. A perfect torrent of shells from the enemy passed over the smoke-stack and superstructure of the ship, but none struck her.

"The *Cristobal Colon*, being much faster than the rest of the Spanish ships, passed rapidly to the front in an effort to escape. In passing the *Iowa* the *Colon* placed two 6-inch shells fairly in our starboard bow. One passed through the cofferdam and dispensary, wrecking the latter and bursting on the berth-deck, doing considerable damage. The other passed through the side at the water-line within the cofferdam, where it still remains.

"As it was now obviously impossible to ram any of the Spanish ships, on account of their superior speed, the *Iowa's* helm was put to the starboard, and she ran on a course parallel with the enemy. Being then abreast of the *Almirante Oquendo*, at a distance of eleven hundred yards, the *Iowa's* entire battery, including the rapid-fire guns, was opened on the *Oquendo*. The punishment was terrific. Two 12-inch shells from the *Iowa* pierced the *Almirante Oquendo* at the same moment, one forward and the other aft. The *Oquendo* seemed to stop her engines for a moment and lost headway, but she immediately resumed her speed, and gradually passed ahead of the *Iowa*, and came under the terrific fire of the *Oregon* and *Texas*.

"At this moment the alarm of 'torpedo-boats' was sounded, and two torpedo-boat destroyers were discovered on the starboard quarter at a distance of four thousand yards. Fire was at once opened on them with the after battery, and a 12-inch shell cut the stern of one destroyer squarely off. As the shell struck, a small torpedo-boat fired back at the battle-ship, sending a shell within a few feet of my head.

"Well up among the advancing cruisers, spitting shots at one and the other, was the little *Gloucester*, shooting first at a cruiser and then at a torpedo-boat, and hitting a head wherever she saw it. The marvel was that she was not destroyed by the rain of shells. In the meantime, the *Vizcaya* was slowly drawing abeam of the *Iowa*, and for the space of fifteen minutes it was give and take between the two ships. The *Vizcaya* fired rapidly, but wildly, not one shot taking effect on the *Iowa*, while the shells from the *Iowa* were tearing great rents in the sides of the *Vizcaya*. As the latter passed ahead of the *Iowa*, she came under the terrific fire of the *Oregon*. At this time the *Infanta Maria Teresa* and the *Almirante Oquendo*, leading the enemy's column, were seen to be heading for the beach, and in flames.

"The *Texas*, *Oregon* and *Iowa* pounded them unmercifully. They ceased to reply to the fire, and in a few moments the Spanish cruisers were a mass of flames and on the rocks, with their colours down, the *Teresa* flying a white flag. The enemy's crew stripped themselves and began jumping overboard, and one of the smaller magazines began to explode.

"Meantime the *Brooklyn* and the *Orizabal Colon* were exchanging compliments in lively fashion at apparently long range, and the *Oregon*, with her locomotive speed, was hanging well on to the *Colon*, also paying attention to the *Vizcaya*. The *Teresa* and the *Oquendo* were in flames on the beach just twenty minutes after the first shot was fired.

"Fifty minutes after the first shot was fired the *Vizcaya* put her helm to port with a great burst of flame from the after part of the ship and headed slowly for the rocks, where she found her last resting-place.

"As it was apparent that I could not possibly catch the *Cristobal Colon*, and that the *Oregon* and *Brooklyn* undoubtedly would, and as the fast *New York* was also on her trail, I decided that the calls of humanity should be heard and attention given to the twelve or fifteen hundred Spanish officers and men who had struck their colours to the American squadron, commanded by Admiral Sampson. I therefore headed for the wreck of the *Vizcaya*, now burning furiously fore and aft. When I was in as far as the depth of water would admit, I lowered all my boats and sent them at once to the assistance of the men who were being drowned by dozens or roasted on the decks.

"I soon discovered that the insurgent Cubans from the shore were shooting on the men who were struggling in the water, after having surrendered to us. I immediately put a stop to this, but I could not put a stop to the mutilation of many bodies by the sharks inside the reef.

"My boats' crews worked manfully and succeeded in saving many of the wounded from the burning ship. One man, who will be recommended for promotion, clambered up the side of the *Vizcaya* and saved three men from burning to death. The smaller magazines of the *Vizcaya* were exploding with magnificent cloud effects. The boats were coming alongside in a steady string, and willing hands were helping the lacerated Spanish officers and sailors on the *Iowa's* quarter-deck. All the Spaniards were absolutely without clothes. Some had their legs torn off by fragments of shells. Others were mutilated in every conceivable way.

"The bottoms of the boats held two or three inches of blood. In many cases dead men were lying in the blood. Five poor chaps died on the way to the ship. They were afterward buried with military honours from the *Iowa*.

"Some examples of heroism, or, more properly, devotion to discipline and duty, could never be surpassed. One man on the lost *Vizcaya* had his left arm almost shot off just below the shoulder. The fragments were hanging by a small piece of skin. But he climbed unassisted over the side and saluted as if on a visit of ceremony. Immediately after him came a strong-hearted sailor, whose left leg had been shot off above the knee. He was hoisted on board the *Iowa* with a tackle, but never a whimper came from him. Gradually the mangled bodies and naked well men accumulated until it would have been almost difficult to recognise the *Iowa* as a United States battle-ship.

"Blood was all over her usually white quarter-deck, and two hundred and seventy-two naked men were being supplied with water and food. Finally came the boats with Captain Eulate, commander of the *Vizcaya*, for whom a chair was lowered over the side, as he was evidently wounded. The captain's guard of marines were drawn up on the quarter-deck to salute him, and I stood waiting to welcome him. As the chair was placed on the deck, the marines presented arms. Captain Eulate slowly raised himself from the chair, saluted me with grave dignity, unbuckled his sword-belt, and holding the hilt of the sword before him kissed it

reverently, with tears in his eyes, and then surrendered it to me.

"Of course, I declined to receive his sword, and, as the crew of the *Iowa* saw this they cheered like wild men. In the meantime thirty officers of the *Vizcaya* had been picked up, besides two hundred and seventy of her crew. Our wardroom and steerage officers gave up their state-rooms and furnished food, clothing, and tobacco to those naked officers from the *Vizcaya*. The paymaster issued uniforms to the naked sailors, and each was given all the corned beef, coffee, and hard-tack he could eat. The war had assumed another aspect.

"As I knew the crews of the first two ships wrecked had not been visited by any of our vessels, I ran down to them. I found the *Gloucester* with Admiral Cervera and a number of his officers aboard, and also a large number of wounded, some in a frightfully mangled condition. Many prisoners had been killed on shore by the fire of the Cubans. The *Harvard* came off, and I requested Captain Cotton to go in and take off the crews of the *Infanta Maria Teresa* and the *Almirante Oquendo*, and by midnight the *Harvard* had nine hundred and seventy-four prisoners aboard, a great number of them wounded.

"For courage and dash there is no parallel in history to the action of the Spanish admiral. He came, as he knew, to absolute destruction. There was one single hope—that was that the *Cristobal Colon* would steam faster than the *Brooklyn*. The spectacle of two torpedo-boat destroyers, paper shells at best, steaming out in broad daylight in the face of the fire of a battle-ship, can be described in one way: It was Spanish and it was ordered by Blanco. The same must be said of the entire movement.

"I took Admiral Cervera aboard from the *Gloucester*, which had rescued him from the dead, and received him with a full admiral's guard. The crew of the *Iowa* crowded close to the turrets, half-naked and black with powder, as Cervera stepped over the side, bare-headed. Over his undershirt he wore a thin suit of flannel, borrowed from Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, of the *Gloucester*. The crew cheered vociferously. Cervera is every inch an admiral, even if he had not any hat. He submitted to the fortunes of war with a grace that proclaimed him a thorough-bred.

"The *Iowa* fired thirty-one 12-inch, forty-eight 8-inch, two hundred and seventy 4-inch, ten hundred and sixty 6-pound, and one hundred and twenty 1-pound shots, and the officers of the *Vizcaya* say they simply could not hold their crews at the guns on account of the rapid fire poured upon them. The cannonading was terrific.

"One gunner of a secondary battery under a 12-inch gun was blinded by smoke and saltpetre from the turret and his crew were driven off, but, sticking a wet handkerchief over his face, with holes cut for his eyes, he stuck to his gun. Finally, as the 6-pounders were so close to the 8-inch turret as to make it impossible to stay there with safety, the men were ordered away before the big gun was fired, but they refused to leave. When the 8-inch gun was fired the concussion blew two men of the smaller gun's crew ten feet from their guns and threw them to the deck as deaf as posts. Back they went again, however, and were again blown away, and finally had to be dragged away from their stations."

One officer thus describes the attempted flight:

"It was a splendid spectacle. The Spaniards with bottled steam cleared the harbour's mouth seemingly in a moment. Under their eager prows a column of foam whitened the long billows, and their bubbling wakes left a furrow as straight and sharp as a racing yacht making a winning



run for the finish-line. Their course was shaped for the westward, but as fast as they sped in their desperate break for freedom, the faster flew the shells of the pursuing Americans. The first heavy-shell from the *Iowa's* battery fell short, and then, by mischance, so did the second, but afterward a rain of shot fell upon the fleeing foe."

It was feared that the *Cristobal Colon* would escape all the American ships except the *Brooklyn*, and she was not considered a match for the big Spanish cruiser. The chase was a brilliant one, and is thus described by an officer of the *Texas*:

"Straight into the west we headed, blazing and banging as we went, in the greatest marine race of modern times. The *Brooklyn* headed out toward a point in an endeavour to cut off the Spaniard there, while the *Oregon* held to the middle course, not much over a mile from the cruiser, and we hammered away from the *Colon's* wake. The desperate Don hugged the shore, firing now and again at us and giving the *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* her best fighting. We held up astonishingly well under our forced draught, and no one need ever sneer at the speed of the old *Texas* again. But, run as she might, the Spaniard had no chance. The *Brooklyn* gradually forged ahead of her and got between her and the place where she would have to make a swing to round a point. For over two hours she had led us a lively chase, but her time had come. The *Oregon* held her abeam and the *Texas* astern. There was no way of escape.

"At one-fifteen in the afternoon, the gallant *Colon* gave it up, and turned her bow for the beach. At one-twenty down came her flag, though not one of our ships was then within a mile of her, but we all closed in, the *Brooklyn*, *Oregon*, and *Texas* together, stopping our engines a few hundred yards away. Schley boarded the enemy, and the surrender was made to him. Just then the *New York*, with Sampson aboard, was seen coming up, accompanied by the *Vixen*. 'We have won a great victory. Details will be communicated.' Such was the signal Schley set for his admiral, and the victory, certainly was Schley's.

"Then, in that little cove under the high hills of the Cuban coast, we Americans celebrated our Fourth of July on the third of the month. The celebration may have been a little premature, according to the almanac, but it was as hearty as any joyousness ever indulged in. Our ships cheered one another, captains exchanged loud compliments through their megaphones, and the *Oregon* turned out her band to send the music of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' over the lines of Spaniards drawn up to be surrendered."

The veterans of the *Texas* lined up and gave three hearty cheers and a tiger for their old commander-in-chief, and the following incident took place:

"Captain Philip called all hands to the quarter-deck, and, with bared head, thanked God for the almost bloodless victory. 'I want to make public acknowledgment here,' he said, 'that I believe in God the Father Almighty. I want all you officers and men to lift your hats and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty.' All hats were off. There was a moment or two of absolute silence, and then the overwrought feelings of the ship's company relieved themselves in three hearty cheers for their beloved commander."

The reason that Admiral Sampson was not present during the heat of the engagement was that he had gone on his flagship, the *New York*, to ascertain the exact condition of the Spanish coast defences about Aguadores. As soon as he heard the firing he steamed back, and arrived just in time to take on some of the prisoners.

Captain Wainwright, of the unarmoured yacht *Gloucester*, formerly Pierpont Morgan's pleasure yacht, had been one of the officers of the *Maine*. We quote from one of the accounts of his daring exploits:

"At one time the *Gloucester* was being fired at by the *Vizcaya*, both torpedo-boat destroyers, and the Morro battery. That she was not sunk, and that she had enough men left to work her guns was marvellous. She lay close in to where the *Vizcaya* came out, and ran along parallel, firing at the cruisers as fiercely in proportion to her size as did the *Indiana* and *Iowa*. If the *Gloucester* had been sunk by a chance shot, when her work of keeping the torpedo-destroyers in port until they could not threaten the American ships was done, she would have died gloriously, and her victory would have been none the less a victory. But she did more.

"Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, whose experience on the *Maine* was not calculated to make him an over-lenient critic of Spaniards, greeted Admiral Cervera as he came up the *Gloucester's* gangway, a ruined and beaten man, not with the exultation of an enemy, or even the sympathy which a victor can make so offensive, but with warmly expressed congratulations on the gallant fight that had been made against almost hopeless odds. As Wainwright stood on the bridge of the *Gloucester* and watched the burning remnants of Spain's sea-power, he exclaimed: 'The *Maine* is avenged!'

A great deal of praise is due to the *Oregon*. She is said to have outdone herself:

"Great things were expected of this unmatched marvel of Pacific Coast ship-builders. Until this encounter of Santiago, no one ever dreamed that the heavily armoured coast-defence battle-ship could outstrip the fast armoured-cruiser credited with a speed of twenty-one knots an hour. But that is what the *Oregon* did. The *Iowa*, a sea-going battle-ship and the newest of her type under the American flag, boasts something in the way of speed as well as in battery power, but the *Oregon* in her dash for the enemy went by the *Iowa* as though she were at anchor, and yet the *Iowa* was steaming at a rate of speed that washed the cellulose from two shell-holes in her starboard bow."

In contrast to the gunnery of the Americans, which has been compared to target-practice for its coolness and accuracy, we quote the following:

"When the Spanish ships left the harbour, they turned in single file to the westward, with every gun spitting flame and iron and every possible pound of steam on. Officers with pistols in hand stood over the firemen and shot them if they showed signs of halting in their duties, and the gun-crews were hurried so furiously that they had no time to aim or do anything save thrust ammunition into the guns and discharge them."

When the white flag went up on one of the Spanish vessels, Captain Philip, of the *Texas*, immediately gave the order to cease firing, and when the American sailors cheered as the explosion occurred on the *Almirante Oquendo*, he shouted: "Don't cheer, boys; those poor devils are dying!"

After the destruction of their squadron off Santiago, the Spanish sailors who swam from the burning ships were met on the beach by Cubans, who shot or mutilated them. The excited sailors turned toward the advancing boats, terrified and pleading for mercy from the Americans. Lieutenant Wainwright of the *Gloucester* saw a Cuban shoot an insensible Spaniard lashed to a floating spar, and fired a blank shell toward the insurgents. Captain Evans sent his marines ashore to guard against the atrocities, and to rescue the Spaniards. One of the officers who went to the *Vizcaya* said:

"The American shells had torn holes through her 12-inch Harveyised stern armour-plates. Through them I could see naked men; bloody and gashed, roasting in the shell. Her guns had been left shotted and were exploding from the heat, but we took care and got alongside. Her decks and sides were red hot. Two men, stark naked, were climbing down a derrick-tackle, and as the ship rolled they would swing against her scorching sides and out and back again. I took one hundred and ten men off the *Vizcaya*, all without clothes, and I know no worse sight than naked men with bleeding wounds exposed."

One of the most touching incidents of the day was the farewell Captain E. Diaz Moreu, of the *Cristobal Colon*, took of his crew just before he went back to the *St. Louis*. Few who saw the tenderness with which he walked down the line and affectionately embraced each seaman, as if he was his son, could refrain from tears.

Some pathetic stories were told by the Spanish officers, now prisoners at Portsmouth, after their capture. "I would rather lose my ships at sea, like a sailor, than in a harbour," said Admiral Cervera; "it was the only thing left for me to do." The Spanish admiral spoke with warmth of the bravery of Captain Wainwright and Lieutenant House, of the *Gloucester*. They had stood by the fire-imperilled *Maria Teresa* when her explosion seemed a matter of seconds, and had refused to leave until all the Spanish wounded had been rescued.

Captain Macrobe, of the *Maria Teresa*, said: "Our plan for escape was well arranged, but better formulated than executed." Another officer is quoted as saying:

"The Spanish Press is alone to blame for the awful way in which we and the country at large have been deceived. We were led to believe that the Americans would talk and bluster but not fight, and that America had no good ships—that the few bad ones she had were manned by foreigners who would desert in time of war. Oh, how we have been deceived. And then we were told that we would be horribly tortured and killed if captured. Now I can hardly believe my senses. We are treated as friends and brothers by those we have been taught to dread."

Captain Eulate, of the *Vizcaya*, in an interview, said of the *Brooklyn*:

"Her manoeuvring was beautiful. We opened a rapid fire at her with our big guns, but she returned it with terrible effect. The *Oregon* also hit us several times, but the *Brooklyn's* broadside crashed into our superstructure and simply terrorised the men. We worked all our guns at her, and I don't see how she escaped us. She simply drove us into shore, at one time fighting us at eleven hundred yards. One shell went along the entire gun-deck, killing half the men on it and wounding nearly all the rest. A shell from the *Oregon* hit the superstructure, and it was then that I was wounded and knowing that we could not get away, I struck the flag and started for the beach. I did not instruct the men to load the guns, and do not know why they were loaded. We were on fire badly, and when those men who were alive started to swim ashore, the Cubans on shore shot at us until the American ships arrived and stopped them. The *Brooklyn* had prevented me from getting away, for I could have beaten the *Oregon* out, as I had a two miles lead of her. My orders were to try and sink the *Brooklyn*, and I tried to carry them out. I did not think that her battery could be so terrible as it was."

The Spanish officers taken prisoners are to be quartered at Annapolis, in the very *alma mater* of the admiral who gave them so signal a defeat and made them prisoners. Among those who recently occupied the quarters are Lieutenants Hobson and Blue, and Cadets Powell and Hart.

Captain Evans' action in burying the Spanish sailors with military honours, wrapping them in the Spanish flag, made a marked impression on the prisoners, and when Admiral Cervera came alongside and was greeted with all honours due to his rank, Captain Eulate pointed with patriotic pride to the sword which Captain Evans had refused to accept, and told of the reception he also had met with at the hands of the gallant captain of the *Iowa*—all of which is, indeed, a tribute to American chivalry.—*The Argonaut*.

## SEA DEFENCES.

### THE DYKE AT WESTKAPELLE.

#### SOME ENGINEERING OPINIONS.

#### IV.

Among all the dykes of the Dutchmen, and there are fifteen hundred miles of them, there is one which for size and cost far surpasses all the others. I refer, of course, to the great dam at Westkapelle, a small township with a population of rather less than two thousand, in the extreme western corner of the island of Walcheren. It is a somewhat inaccessible spot. There is little chance but to take a two hours' drive from Middleburg, and hence it is, perhaps, that one of the wonders of the wonders of the Continent is practically unknown to the tourist hordes who every season descend upon the churches and picture galleries of the Dutch and Flemish towns. It has been said that this enormous structure, having regard to the money spent about it from first to last, could not have cost more if it had been built of copper. A more exact estimate puts the figure at twelve and a-half millions sterling. But all such calculations have this element of weakness, that no one knows, precisely when the work began. Originally, the site of the dyke was occupied by a line of sand dunes, very similar, no doubt, to those which are still observable on the north-west and south-west coasts of the island; but at what date they were swallowed up and the embankment system resorted to is all a matter of conjecture. It was certainly subsequent to 1253, for in that year a battle was fought on the spot in question, and we know from ancient chronicles that dunes big enough to shelter an army were then existing. Guy, son of the Countess Margaret of Flanders, had set out to conquer Walcheren in the interests of his mother. He was surprised by Floris, brother of William II., who had concealed himself in these very sand hills, and he was defeated with great loss. The beaten soldiery were stripped naked by the Zealand peasantry, and left in that condition to find their way home. It was at a later date than this, therefore, that the dunes were swallowed up; but there is every reason to believe that the dam, in its origin, though of course not in its present form and dimensions, is some centuries old at least. It was, practically, reconstructed between 1730 and 1740; and in 1880 some radical and costly improvements were made.

As with Niagara, one's first approach to the great dyke is somewhat disappointing. Its extent is too great to be grasped at once, and the length of the seaward slope is such as to detract from the apparent height. Following the natural line of the coast, it forms an angle of which one side looks to the north-west and the other side to the south-west, and its total length is about two and a-third English miles. Approaching it from the village the sea is, of course, wholly obscured from view, for the spacious roadway, 30ft broad, which runs along the top of the dyke is exactly on a level with the chimney-pots. The base is at its broadest point a hundred yards wide, and

the length of the seaward slope is 299 ft., the inclination varying from one in six at the base to one in twenty towards the top. Standing on the summit of the dyke and looking inland one comprehends the enormous peril to which Walcheren would be subjected if these works were allowed to fall into decay. At the time of the spring tides there is an average rise of 18ft; and the floor line of the village is little more than a yard above low water mark. The dyke protects between 60,000 and 70,000 acres of what, with the exception of an arid belt nearest the coast line, is good arable land, and the whole of this country would, at an ordinary tide, receive 6½ feet of water, in case the sea found an inlet. It strikes one, as a little singular that the population of Walcheren should ever rest peacefully at night. Apparently, long immunity from disaster had bred a spirit of indifference. The last inundation of Walcheren is now a very old story indeed, and the dyke was never so efficiently maintained as it is to-day. The enormous burden, which a fortification like this imposes upon the protected area is apparent at a glance. The dyke is in a constant state of improvement and repair. Workmen, called *dijkwachters*, varying from a hundred to two hundred and fifty, according to the conditions of the weather and the work required to be done, are constantly employed. The labour is, of course, extremely arduous, and frequently it has to be carried out under very trying conditions. Huge toil-worn fellows, of an appearance somewhat downtrodden and debased, they work in gangs under the control of a ganger, or *ploegbaas*, as he is called. To English eyes, their general aspect is suggestive not a little of a convict squad. Along the dyke roadway runs a trolley-track used for the transport of material from place to place. Stacks of creosoted piling, willow frames, piles of basalt, and other things indicate a process of constant repair and replacement.

At low-water level, and for a few feet upwards, the sea encounters nothing more formidable than blocks of Norwegian granite. Here, the angle of inclination is about six to one. Next in order comes a *chevauz de frise* of piles, the maintenance of which alone must be an enormous cost. They are built in parallel lines with transverse woodwork, so as to form strong compartments, within which there are huge boulders of Norwegian granite, not paved, but piled loosely one upon another. Immediately above this there is another flag of basalt paving. Then comes a layer of plaited straw similar to that which I have already described as being in use at Petten, an expedient which has nothing whatever to recommend it save that it does temporarily protect the valuable clay beneath, and that it avoids the large initial cost, which basalt would involve. After the straw, basalt continues the slope to the summit of the dyke. For the sake of clearness, therefore, the order of paving from bottom to top may be recapitulated thus:—(1) Loose boulders of Norwegian granite, (2) basalt paving, (3) *chevauz de frise*, confining boulders of Norwegian granite, (4) basalt, (5) plaited straw, (6) basalt. The internal construction of the dyke need not be again described, because in all essential particulars it is the same as that which has been adopted at Petten. The work of repair and reconstruction is incessant. The plaited straw requires constantly to be renewed. From time to time a few blocks of basalt get shifted and a breach is made in the sub-surface of clay. Piles get shaky, and they have to be taken out, trimmed, and re-fixed, or superseded by new ones. For years the problem has been how best to stay the ravages of the pile-worm, and till recently no better means was known than the expensive process of covering the piles with scupper-nails, and so inducing a profuse red rust. Now creosoted piles are being resorted to,

a change which ought to make an appreciable difference in the cost of maintenance. One stands aghast in the presence of all these miles of blackened tree stems, and wonders how an agricultural island without a township in it of more than 20,000 people can be equal to so great a burden. Not merely on the dyke is piling used in this profusion. For great distances on either hand, to Zoutelande on the left and to Dombourg on the right, the groynes are thickly studded with them, and not only so, but an attempt is being made to preserve the base of the cliff by means of a basalt revetment, in which thousands of them have been planted. At the end of the Westkapelle groynes, where the beach falls so rapidly as to permit of vessels of large draught coming close inshore, the outermost piles are no less than 33 ft. in length. When one thinks of all the other islands of Zealand, and of the coasts of Friesland, where for miles the *chevauz de frise* is resorted to, it would appear as if whole forests had been dismantled for this purpose alone.

By means of a letter of introduction from the Dijkraat of the Waterschap in which Westkapelle is situated, I had the good fortune to meet M. Kollé, the engineer in whom is vested the care not only of the great dyke, but of the dunes for a considerable distance on either hand. For two years he has held this office, rather too long, as he himself remarked. Great and honourable as are his responsibilities, they impose on him something painfully like exile. A great part of his working day is spent on the brow of the bleak and storm-swept dyke. His house is built at the foot of it on the landward side, as if to make sure that in the event of a disaster the engineer himself shall be the first to pay the penalty of neglect. The principal apartment is the Board room and office of the local defence authority. Its white-washed walls and well-scrubbed floor, its maps, plans, and hydrographic charts give it quite an air of official severity.

M. Kollé was fully convinced of the advantages which attach to projecting piles. "At Zoutelande," he said—this is a village to the south-west of Westkapelle, where the fall of beach is very slight, and where the dunes show a marked tendency to disappear—"the piling has been erected solely as a means of catching the sand, not, as at Westkapelle, merely as a means of braking the water. The result at Zoutelande has been most satisfactory. The beach has grown up at least two metres. Between Zoutelande and Westkapelle," he went on, "there are plenty of groynes without piles, and we are so satisfied with what has happened at Zoutelande and elsewhere that piles are being added. A flood-tide coming up from the north brings deposits of sand with it, and the water being brought to a standstill between the piles the sand is there collected. Otherwise, of course, it would be carried out to sea again with the ebb tide. Precisely the same thing has happened at Dombourg. There the sea was encroaching till we resorted to the piles, and now there is no question that sand is steadily accumulating."

With regard to the strip of plaited straw on the dyke, M. Kollé admitted that there was not much to be said in favour of it. It held the clay, and although it required to be renewed every year it was cheaper than basalt. "To pave that strip of the dyke with basalt from end to end," he added, "would cost £19,000; and the authorities with whom I have to deal, mostly farmers, are averse to spending more money than they can possibly help. But, of course, on a dyke like this, there ought to be no straw. There should be basalt all the way down."

The dyke having grown from century to century, and being in no sense the plan and conception of a single engineer, one was curious to know if M. Kollé would



make any material alteration in its present structure if he were commissioned to begin the work all over again.

"In that case," was the reply, "I think I could undoubtedly make some improvements. I should certainly still further reduce the slope, though this, of course, would necessitate carrying the crown of the dyke further inland. At a point like this it must be an advantage to give the waves as long a run as possible, and so diminish the force with which they break."

"But what about the case of Scheveningen? There the opposite principle has been adopted, and the waves come to a dead stop."

"Yes" said M. Kolle, "and the effect of the dead stop must be to cause an undercurrent. I believe that in ten years time they will have to carry the apron at Scheveningen much further outward or the wall won't stand. There must be a tremendous under-current as it is, and we have yet to learn what will happen in a big storm. But, of course, local circumstances have to be taken into account. Scheveningen is a prosperous watering-place, and a long sloping dyke such as we have at Westkapelle would be out of the question there. Nevertheless the principle of the dead stop is wrong. You would easily understand the advantages of a long run if you were here when a good sea is breaking on the dyke. The force of the water diminishes with every yard it travels, and its strength is all expended before it gets to the summit. With a dyke like this we have no fears. These last three or four years we have had some very high tides, but we have sustained no harm. If necessity arose we should simply raise the top of the bank, and we could do that with very little cost. Owing to the breadth of the dyke at the top we should not even require to throw the landward side further back."

Walking along the dyke, however, it was very evident that a recent tide had actually reached the summit. Sea-drift was even observable at the beginning of the landward slope, and for a hundred yards or so heightening operations had already begun.

It was next explained to M. Kolle that on certain parts on the Norfolk coast, where the fall was as much as one in twenty it would be impossible to build groynes so strong as not to be tumbled over by the natural scour of the sea.

"In that case," was the reply "you would have to use *zinkstrukken*," a method which M. Kolle proceeded to explain by means of his lithographed plans. For present purposes it will suffice to explain that a raft or framework of interlaced timbers is built on the beach above high water mark. On the flood tide it is towed out to sea attended by five barges laden with stone, one at the end, and two on each side. The stone is then piled on at these various points so that the raft sinks uniformly and does not capsize. "But this," said M. Kolle, "is a delicate operation for which you would have to engage Dutch workmen. No, you need not fear that your Norfolk waters are too deep. This plan has been adopted on the seaward coasts of North Beveland, where there is as much as twenty-five metres of water."

#### THE STATE v. THE LOCALITY.

#### A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

#### THE ZUYDER ZEE.

V.

The authority under which the water defences of Holland are administered is a matter of some complexity. To make it clear in all its details would require not one column of this journal, but the whole sheet for a whole year. All that one can hope to do within present limits is to sufficiently explain that the Dutch are by no means free from administrative difficul-

ties, and that they have not yet realised their own ideals. It is not true that there is one all-inclusive system administered by the State and its officers, that State and local interests never come into collision and that the Dutch are equally rated for common defence against a common danger. Side by side with the State authority there is a large variety of local authorities, whose powers are exercised by long prescriptive right. Some of them are extremely wealthy and influential, and most of them have a history that looks back over centuries. The Dutch are a phlegmatic, steady-going people, who proceed by the method of reform rather than of revolution. Hence it is that though the safety of the whole country depends upon the efficiency of its water defences, there is no end of conflict and disputation, and local prerogatives often hinder the larger welfare of the State. A more impetuous people, the French for example, would have framed a brand-new code of laws affecting so vital an issue. Not so the Dutch. They prefer the "broadening down" system; and besides they have a deep-seated regard for those family and other privileges with which the question of defence is closely mixed up. Thus it is that the local authorities can sometimes set the whole State at defiance, and centralised authority is an objective still to be attained.

On this subject I had the good fortune to get into contact with M. Drost, a member of the Provincial States of South Holland, and Wethouder—something equivalent to alderman with us—of the city of Rotterdam. He is, moreover, president of the National League, or Bond, whose object is to drain the Zuyder Zee, and he has at his finger ends the whole question of water defence. I found him at his pleasant residence in the Schiedamsche Singel, Rotterdam, a typical Dutch street with a black canal in the middle, and a row of trees on either hand. Like every other Dutchman I met, he was at the utmost pains to make clear all that the prying foreigner wanted to know.

#### TOO MANY SEA BREACH COMMISSIONS.

"You must understand," he said, "that the country as a whole is mapped out in divisions, some smaller and some larger, each of which has to look after the dykes in its own particular area. Each of the Dutch provinces has its own staff of engineers to look after the provincial interests, and the State has general supervision exercised by means of a department which we call the Ryks Waterstaat. Besides this general supervision, the Ryks Waterstaat has sole control of certain special works of great national importance, such for example as the Rotterdam water-way and the water-courses of the great rivers. As a rule, however, protection against the sea does not belong to the State. It has belonged from a remote historical period to what we call polders and waterschappen. In the beginning it devolved upon every land-owner to protect himself. Whoever possessed a piece of land subject to inundation did his best of course to keep the sea out. Obviously that involved a great waste of effort, and so in course of time people having similar interests at stake combined themselves for purposes of mutual defence, and such bonds or associations are called polders. Then the polders began to combine, and a confederation of polders is called a waterschap. Each waterschap has its own staff. It is governed by a board consisting of president, secretary, treasurer, and general members. Now these boards are extremely independent, and there is by the Constitution only one authority above them, and that is the College of the States of South Holland, of which I have the honour to be a member. The island of Ysselmonde, on which the newer part of Rotterdam is built, contains several polders, and the States

of South Holland have combined them into three waterschappen. Sometimes the interests at stake are so large that there is no waterschap powerful enough to safeguard them. For example, there is one of the islands of Zeeland in which the polders and waterschappen were not rich enough to erect such protective works as the circumstances required. Thereupon the Imperial Government stepped in and gave a subsidy. Again, there is in North Holland a place, Callantsoog, which is a source of great danger to the whole province. The waterschappen have intimated that they cannot afford the money necessary for the erection of an adequate sea-wall, and they are now carrying on negotiations with the Government with a view to obtaining a subsidy. The usual course is for the waterschap to lay its difficulties before the province; then the province approaches the Government, and the Government reflects, 'If we don't help these people they will let the defences go down and the damage done will cost far more to repair than the amount which is now asked for' and so from time to time there is all this questioning as to who shall pay for certain works. Legally the waterschap is obliged to provide its own defences; but if it declares itself unable, and great interests are at stake, the State is forced to intervene. Of course, the State only does this on certain terms. It does not vote half-a-million guilders for the repair or construction of a bank without imposing conditions calculated to ensure that the money will be well applied. As a rule each waterschap forms only a very small part of its particular province. When it is more than ordinarily large and powerful, it assumes the greater dignity of what we call a Hoogheemraadschap."

#### GRADUATED TAXES.

It was pointed out to M. Drost that in the area controlled by the Sea Breach Commissioners people owning land near the sea pay a heavier rate than those who live inland, although all of them are liable to inundation; and that the rate levied varies thus from 8s. an acre to 3d. an acre.

"I see no injustice in that," was the reply. "Where there is a stretch of country rising gently up from the sea, the district nearest the coast line is in greatest danger. In this country the waterschappen nearest the sea have to pay more than those further inland. It stands to reason that the inland authorities need only afford protection in case the seaward defences come to grief. As a rule, a waterschap is an amalgamation of several polders; but still there are polders which are not thus united, and which continue to enjoy an independent jurisdiction. Where that jurisdiction is not properly exercised and the public safety is imperilled the State steps in."

"Then it comes to this, M. Drost, that each authority is responsible for its own protections up to the measure of its ability?"

"That is so theoretically, but I am afraid it is not so practically. If the local authority says it cannot do works which the State deems necessary there is no help for it but for the State to give assistance. Of course, with all these independent authorities difficulties continually arise. Even in 1815, when we were again a united kingdom, the State did not dare to attack the system of polders and waterschappen. In 1850 a great minister attempted to carry a Bill rearranging all these separate jurisdictions, and reducing them to a uniform system under absolute State control. But he did not succeed. The fact is that most of the waterschappen are very old, and there are all sorts of family rights and dignities attaching to them. Thus it commonly happens that the State has no alternative but to pay."

"And, of course, therefore, you have no uniform method of carrying out the defences?"



"No, everybody works after his own fashion. But, still in the case of people who have common interests at stake, we are trying, and with some success, to impose on them a uniform mode of action. For instance, on this island of Ysselmonde some time ago several polders and waterschappen, being all independent, had each its own height of dykes; but now the provincial government has issued some general rules as to the relation between the water level and the height of the dykes. This of course is a step in the right direction, but it has only been accomplished with the utmost difficulty. The island of Ysselmonde is all surrounded by tidal rivers, and yet we have had years of work to get the authorities together and induce them to accept a uniform method. In the case of the island of Hoehsche Ward, too, it has taken years of diplomacy to overcome all the traditional and other interests opposed to us. However, we are hopeful of the future. There has long been going on a process of amalgamation on the part of the waterschappen, and the tendency is all towards a completer and more centralised control and greater uniformity of action."

Asked if he was aware of any part of Holland where an inner dyke was maintained lest the outer one should give way, M. Drost said, "I know only one such instance and that is in Ysselmonde. There was a landed proprietor who did not keep up his dyke, and as there was no means of making him do so, the waterschap behind him had no choice but to erect a secondary defence."

#### A STUPENDOUS ENTERPRISE.

From this branch of the subject M. Drost turned to the question of the proposed drainage of the Zuyder Zee, as to which I might record some most interesting information, but that it has only a remote bearing on our local problems. To expel so vast an are of water from the heart of Holland would ultimately, no doubt, prove itself a very profitable enterprise. It would be the success of the Haarlemmer Meer repeated on a vastly larger scale. But for a time it would necessarily cause a great displacement of labour and capital. The League has already sustained such opposition at the hands of powerful shipping and fishing interests that they have found it necessary to ear-mark five million guilders for the compensation of people who would either have to retire from business or seek a living on other shores. In the heart of the country over which the Zuyder Zee now rolls there was in the twelfth century a huge fresh-water lake, which is known to history as the Lake of Flevo, and this the reclamation party propose to restore. It would be fed by the waters of the Yssel, one of the branches of the Rhine, and thus Amsterdam and all the adjacent provinces would be amply supplied with fresh water. This is one of the most attractive elements in the programme, for most of the country thus to be benefitted is so far below the level of the sea that the water supply is always more or less of a problem. Another unquestionable advantage would be the saving of the immense burden involved in the maintenance of the dykes by which the Zuyder Zee is kept from spreading itself over the provinces of Overijssel, Guelderland, Utrecht, and North Holland. At a few places, as for example between Stavoren and Oude Merden, dunes suffice to keep the Zuyder Zee at bay; but for the rest the coast is protected by an almost continuous line of dykes. The tops of them are used as a carriage way, and admirably they are adapted for that purpose. There being only just room for one vehicle, there is a bricked-paved pathway in the middle to take the tread of the horses, and the driver knows, however dark the night, that while he can hear the click-clack of his horse's hoofs he is in no danger of rolling down the stony slope on one side, which would souse him in the

Zuyder Zee, nor down the grassy slope on the other side, which would land him possibly on the roof of a snug farm-house. As the horse never cuts up that part of the roadway allotted to the wheels there can be no ruts, no bumpy places—nothing but an unbroken, easy surface.

#### CURVED BREAKWATERS.

From an eminence like this one comes to understand how great a peril is the Zuyder Zee, and how burdensome is the cost of confining it to the limits which it appropriated in the 12th and 13th centuries when, by a series of inundations, it swallowed up the heart of Holland and drowned some 80,000 Hollanders. The dyke of course is nowhere of such strength as at Petten and Westkapelle, for the seas are neither so fast nor so fierce; but there are many places, nevertheless, where its dimensions are not a little surprising. For example, at Andijk, a cluster of farm-houses and cottages about an hour's drive to the north-west of Enkhuizen, the embankment rises to the height of 16 or 17 ft. above the water line, and such is the depression of the hinterland that a successful invasion of the sea would pretty well drown it to the steeple tops. The tidal conditions being here very different from what they are on the North Sea, there is a corresponding difference in the paving of the seaward slope. The interminable basalt of the ocean dykes gives place to boulders of Norwegian granite, which increase in size as they approach the bottom of the slope. At Andijk they vary in size from an average of 12½ cubic inches at the top to 27½ cubic inches at the bottom, where, thrown upon a willow framework on the Zinkstukken principle, they are continued for several feet along the sea bottom so as to form a toe or apron, and thus save the bank from a process of undermining. Here and there it is observable that midway down the slope occurs a strip of basalt. Questioned on this point, M. Bakker, the surveyor for the local defence authority, or to give him his official designation, Opzichter Van Drechterland, explained that the embankment is subject to heavy seas coming up from the north-west, and that where the action of the water has proved more than ordinarily destructive, it has been deemed advisable to use basalt, the stronger though more expensive material. Everywhere the testimony was in favour of basalt. When it was simply a question of keeping swollen waters at bay, as on most of the shores of the Zuyder Zee, Norwegian granite was all sufficient; but where the strain of breakers and the wash of swift currents had to be dealt with basalt was preferable by far. Fronting the embankment at Andijk there are breakwaters without projecting piles. They are bent with a pronounced curve to the south-west, the idea being apparently that the most dangerous seas, those which come up from the north-west, can thus be fended off the dyke. Elsewhere, where the set of the currents is different, the breakwaters curve in other directions. It is observable that from point to point there is considerable variety in the inclination of the seaward slopes. Everywhere the theory appears to rule that where the onset of the sea is strongest the inclination must be longest. At places the slope has all the steepness of an English railway embankment; at other points, those upon which the main currents of the Zuyder Zee are wont to expend themselves, there is a gentleness of inclination that to some small extent suggests Petten and Westkapelle.

#### NO LAUGHING MATTER.

What wonder that the Dutchman should regard with fascination a project that would expel these murky waters and revive the dead cities and villages that slumber beneath them? Driving along the dyke in

the neighbourhood of Hoorn a Dutch gentleman showed me a rich stretch of fertile land dotted as usual with thatched windmills, and lying nine feet below the level of high water. "When the tide reaches that figure," said he, pointing to one of the hydrometrical posts corresponding with the water measurements of the Amsterdam pile, "still we are not afraid, but we do not laugh." To a foreigner, suffering from an uneasy sense of being on board a water-logged ship, the wonder is that the Dutchman ever laughs at all. By pumping off the Zuyder Zee Mynheer Vandunck would get the water out of his hold, so to speak. He would rid himself of hundreds of miles of costly embankments, and he would have the satisfaction of knowing that an enemy more troublesome than the Spaniard, though still thundering at his ocean ramparts, had at all events been expelled from occupation of his richest provinces.

#### DUTCH AND ENGLISH METHODS.

##### SOME GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

A gentleman of considerable experience in the matter of sea defences, by whom our Special Commissioner was accompanied on his recent visit to Holland, has favoured us with the following observations upon the Dutch methods. As for centuries the Dutch have with marked success defended their coasts against the inroads of the sea it is becoming that one should speak of their doings with considerable reserve. They have some brilliant engineers, and presumably they know best what ought to be done in their own circumstances, but still they are themselves divided on most important questions both of principle and practice, and therefore a stranger may well be excused for expressing views and preferences of his own. There is for example, a great divergence between the methods adopted at Scheveningen and at Petten. Till the Scheveningen system was resorted to no other method of coast defence seems to have been practised in places where the dunes have been swallowed up, than that of constructing a great dyke or wall with a long seaward slope, and at the foot of it a series of groynes. By comparison with this system the Scheveningen sea-wall represents quite a new departure. In view of the beautiful stretch of foreshore which has been maintained there, notwithstanding the encroaching tendencies of the sea, it appears to be by far the preferable method. However, there are Dutch engineers who assert that it will require the test of time to prove its utility. In the case of a long slope the bank must always be carried to a great height, and the necessity may arise to carry it still higher. The longer the slope the bigger the structure must be, and the maintenance of it is a matter of perpetual cost and anxiety. The Scheveningen sea-wall would require to be much higher if it were built on the Petten system, and the slope would be so long as to monopolise nearly all the foreshore. The advantages of the Scheveningen system are obvious in the case of a watering-place where it is essential to preserve the natural beauty of the sea front and even at Petten and Westkapelle it, would probably meet with favourable consideration if defence works had now to be constructed.

It is an interesting fact that in England we have some defence works which combine both methods. At Dymchurch, on the coast of Kent, there is a sea-wall very much like that of Scheveningen; and from the base of it down to the sea, a distance of 150 ft., the beach is paved much the same as at Petten. These works for a considerable time appeared to be a complete success. In 1886 a report was published on the authority of an eminent engineer that the Dymchurch system proved not only the inefficiency, but the danger of

groynes to protect the beach from erosion. Soon after this report appeared the sea began to undermine the paved foreshore, thus upsetting the experience of many years. The Authority has now found it necessary to erect groynes to prevent the destruction of the paved foreshore, and the case-groyne system has been resorted to extensively during the last three years. But it is necessary to remark that the present departure must be regarded as more or less of an experiment, which may be doomed to failure no less than the plan which preceded it.

If groynes had been laid down in the first instance the paved slope would never have been necessary, and thus the beach would have been preserved. The Scheveningen plan, a sea-wall with an apron at its foot and groynes to retain the sand, would, I believe, have saved the Dymchurch people a lot of trouble.

There can be no doubt that the Dutch are now entering upon a period of progress and experiment. At Petten, as has been described, a prize method has been put into practice by the Government, and side by side with it a different method has been employed by the local authority. At Scheveningen, as previously remarked, a plan widely divergent from both of them has been adopted, and yet in all three cases the coast conditions are very similar.

As for the Dutch groynes they have been in long use, they have been well tested, and as they appear to serve the Dutch purposes one must speak of them with all due caution; but whether they would equally answer our English requirements would be open to considerable differences of opinion. The action of the sea on our shores is altogether different. There were places, I noticed, at which the groynes were being scoured under so that some of the basalt was tumbled into the sea. This may have been caused by the decay of the willow framework, for I learned that the groynes have to be taken up and relaid when decay has taken place. At Petten some of the groynes have been relaid three times in the present century. It is a little curious that the Dutch have nowhere tried our English method of driving piles close to one another so as to stop the travel of the beach. As to the utility of the projecting piles, the Dutch appear to be anything but unanimous. From what I have myself seen and heard I am more than ever fortified in the opinion that nothing but harm can be done by putting down projecting piles with the object of breaking up the water. All such things create eddies, and these weaken the stonework. At Westkapelle the basalt blocks at the foot of the projecting piles were in many cases shifted and sunken. There may be places on our coast at which the *zinkstukken* method of sinking groynes might be usefully employed; but it would only be inviting failure to try them at many places on the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts, where the foreshore is liable to a heavy scour. The Hollanders have this peculiar advantage in the construction of groynes, that the use of cement appears to be wholly unnecessary. With the Dutch a groyne is nothing more than a heap of blocks of basalt, the interstices being filled with pieces of stone made to fit fairly closely. From high to low water-mark it is noticeable that the points are covered with small mussels and barnacles, which act as a natural cement. I know of no place on the English coast where the like assistance from nature might be expected.

If there is one lesson which more than another impresses itself on a visitor to the Dutch coast it is that where a sea-wall is necessary there must also be groynes, for, apart from groynes, there is no means whatever of staying the travel of the beach, and so preventing the foundations of the wall from being undermined. Wherever the foreshore tends to disappear the Dutch resort to this expedient, and when the

dunes are seriously endangered they permit of no delay in the erection of a wall or dyke. The Dutch have long ago discovered that where the need exists it is the truest economy to take protective steps at once. It is in their view better and cheaper by far to erect the protective works while there is still some amount of foreshore and dunes remaining. Of the truth of this principle Ormer, Sheringham, Lowestoft, Kirkley, and Pakefield have had bitter experience, and many other places procrastinated over their defences till too late, with the result that they have lost an extent of foreshore which no amount of groyning will now recover. The Dutch have long since learned to avoid an error of this kind, for experience has taught them that groynes do not recover that which has been lost, but only serve to prevent further encroachment. They have learnt also that where a wall must be built, it is simpler and cheaper to begin while dunes remain as a basis to work upon, and while only a minimum quantity of material requires to be carted. A conclusion at which one must arrive at after a visit to the Dutch and English coasts is that where artificial protection is required a wall of some kind with groynes is necessary. The use of the wall is that it stops the run of the sea, and of the groynes that they stop the travel of the beach, and thus together they form an effectual barrier against encroachment. But neither walls nor groynes will serve their purpose unless they are erected with a strict regard to local conditions.

Whether Dutch methods are generally applicable to the Norfolk coast is a question involving too much detail to be fully treated here. But still I think there can be no question that a Dutch engineer of recognised position and experience would be able to render the East Coast a very considerable service. A man of the standing of M. Stoffels, of the Hague, who has comprehensive and progressive ideas such as would enable him to appreciate local conditions, would, at all events, come with authority. He would, of course, require to be thoroughly primed with the wonderful variety of conditions by which our coasts are distinguished. As an example of this variety, of which the Dutch appear to have on their own coasts comparatively little experience; it may be mentioned that an Essex engineer some years ago erected on the Essex coast a line of groynes which acted with fair success. He erected some groynes of exactly the same kind on the Suffolk coast, where they did no good and were soon washed away. Neither a Dutch nor any other engineer would be able to formulate a cut and dried scheme which would be generally applicable to the whole of our coast line. There would, I think, be certain advantages in calling in a Dutch engineer—one who has no prepossessions, and is not wedded to one or other of the rival forms of English engineering opinion. This would, I think, lead to some definite line of action being adopted. On the Dutch coasts there is a great similarity of foreshore conditions. On the East coast there is a great variety of such conditions, and of these a Dutch engineer would require to fully inform himself.

The more one sees of Holland the more one comes to appreciate the dictum of M. Stoffels, that *there are no cheap methods*. For the protection of the dunes reed fences and marrum are used, as with us, but if these are destroyed with such frequency as to indicate serious danger, permanent works are resorted to, and the Dutch never fall into the error of making them insufficiently strong. This is one of the most important lessons that the Dutch can teach us. Another and hardly inferior lesson is that when sea defences have once been erected they must be maintained in a perfect state of repair. To insure this object the Dutch severely tax their resources, for they have learned by long experience that neglect in

this particular is in the long run a false economy.

It was not a little surprising to find that after all their experience the Dutch have not yet arrived at a uniform system of taxation for purposes of coast defence. It appears that, as with us, a landowner near the coast pays more than an owner further inland. Some of the lands lying near our own coasts are liable to a rate of 8s. an acre, whereas other owners pay as little as 3d. an acre. The former is not very likely to raise a note of alarm if he can help it. He has every possible inducement to hold his tongue and put up with the risk. It is more reasonable that there should be a uniform levy. In that case landowners as a body would be much more likely to keep up their protections, and the owner nearest the coast would be the first to insist on adequate work being undertaken. Though the Dutch have not yet arrived at such a degree of centralisation as they themselves admit to be necessary, and many desire, they nevertheless afford us an object lesson in the value of collective action. There are in Holland few, if any, cases in which it devolves upon a single owner to protect his individual property. Everywhere there are bonds and associations united for the purpose of common defence; behind them stand the provincial authorities, and behind these latter there is a further reserve of strength in the resources of the State. A great loss of land is annually taking place on the coasts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, and yet collective action, is comparatively speaking, unknown.—*Eastern Daily Press*.

## Law Reports.

### H.B.M.'S CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 16th August.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., Assistant Judge.

CHITA SINGH v. SUNDIA SINGH.

In this case the plaintiff, a watchman, had obtained judgment against the defendant for the payment of \$27, claim and costs, but the order of the Court had not been complied with.

Defendant now urged that he was out of employment and could not discharge the claim. When he got work he was willing to pay what he owed.

Plaintiff contended that defendant was not without means and that a Sikh police sergeant was holding \$40 of his money.

Defendant in reply to the Court, denied that this was so, or that he had property.

The Assistant Judge—If you tell lies, you will have to go to prison.

Plaintiff said an Indian police sergeant (number 55) had the money. He was told so by other Indians. The sergeant was at Yangtseepoo.

The case was adjourned till Friday and a summons was ordered to be served on the sergeant referred to. Plaintiff was also advised to try and gather more information as to the defendant's real position.

19th August.

This was an adjourned action for the recovery of \$27 on a judgment summons obtained by the plaintiff. When the case was before the Court on Tuesday last, plaintiff made a statement to the effect that defendant had \$40, which he had given to a Sikh police sergeant to hold for him. Defendant denied it, but the Court adjourned the case in order that the sergeant might be summoned to appear.

On resuming yesterday morning, the sergeant in question, No. 55, entered the box. He said that he had no money of the defendant's. He did not have any



money of the defendant's a month ago or indeed at any time.

Plaintiff said the defendant "had" been telling various Indians that he had money.

Defendant was sworn and pleaded inability to pay on the ground that he was out of employment. He asked his Lordship to make an order for him to pay one or two dollars a month. He had temporary employment at present for which he expected to receive a dollar a day, but this would only extend to four or five days.

The Court ordered him to pay \$5 a month until the debt is discharged.

## H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 15th August.

Before W. P. KER, Esq., Police Magistrate.  
R. v. DANNY.

Charles Danny, A. B. of the *Atlanta*, was charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Boone Road on the previous day.

Native constable 332 said that the prisoner who was very drunk went to a shop and attempted to snatch some bread from a little girl who was in charge. He afterwards drew a knife and threatened to stab the child. Witness took him into custody. He gave no trouble on the way to the station.

Prisoner now said he was very sorry for what had happened. He was "stupid drunk" at the time or he would never have acted so foolishly.

He was sent to prison for two weeks with hard labour, but the magistrate ordered him to be put aboard "should his ship sail earlier."

R. v. SHIRES.

Squire Shires, lately employed as third engineer on the s.s. *Amarapooa*, was charged with being drunk and incapable at the Family Hotel on Sunday night.

Mr. J. A. Jackson, proprietor of the hotel, stated that his attention was called to the prisoner about a quarter past six when he was on the hotel premises drunk and disputing with a rishia coolie. Witness ordered them away but some two hours later prisoner came back minus his pants and behaved in such a way that he was obliged to send for the police and have him arrested.

Prisoner, who pleaded guilty and said he was very sorry, was fined \$1 with the alternative of three days' imprisonment.

17th August.

R. v. BHAGAT SINGH.

Bhagat Singh, out of employment, residing at Pootung, was charged with being drunk and incapable on the Bund on the previous day.

Native constable 234 said that about half-past eight on Tuesday night he found the prisoner asleep on a seat on the Bund foreshore. Witness tried to wake him up but he was helplessly drunk and refused to move. He got a rishia and took him to the lockup.

Prisoner now said he had been all right for the last six months but got too much on Tuesday. He would leave the case to His Worship's mercy.

His Worship—This is by no means your first appearance here and you will have to pay a fine of \$20 or go to prison for two weeks with hard labour.

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## UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 17th August.

Before JOHN GOODNOW, Esq., Consul-General, and the Rev. J. R. HYKES, Associate.

U.S. PEOPLE v. FLANIGAN.

Flanigan, late chief engineer of the *Amarapooa*, was brought up on a charge of being drunk and creating a disturbance at the Family Hotel on the night of the 13th inst. He was further charged with cutting and wounding Nesbitt, boiler-maker of the same ship.

The first witness called was the prosecutor, who detailed the circumstances of the assault.

It appeared from his evidence that the prisoner, who was drunk at the time, had some trouble with Nesbitt, and they came to blows. In the course of a struggle which ensued the prisoner struck him on the lip with a sharp instrument, said to be the razor produced. The mate, Mr. Wetherall, took the razor from him. Witness and the prisoner had not been on speaking terms for the last two weeks, but there had been no trouble between them at any time. Prisoner had given evidence against him in Yokohama when he (witness) was summoned for absence from the ship without leave, but it had caused no trouble.

In answer to the prisoner, witness denied trying to strike him with a whip or a chair. He had never on any occasion threatened to "do him up."

Mr. J. A. Jackson, proprietor of the Family Hotel, said that between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night in question he was awakened by a disturbance, and on going out to ascertain the cause he found the prisoner, who was quite nude, struggling with several men. Witness recognised the razor, produced, which he said was taken from the prisoner by Mr. Wetherall and handed to witness. The razor was closed when witness saw it first. He (witness) sent for the police and had the prisoner arrested.

Several other witnesses were called for the prosecution, and gave corroborative evidence.

Prisoner was sworn, and made a statement to the effect that on Saturday night he was in bed and asleep, when he was awakened by some one violently shaking the bed. He then heard footsteps leaving the room. He got up, and took a walking stick and his razor and went out to see who it was. He heard Nesbitt and the mate talking and laughing over the "fright they had given old Flanigan." He went to Mr. Wardrop's door to ask them not to annoy him, when Wardrop rushed at him and knocked him down. The rest interfered, and there was a struggle, in the course of which he struck Nesbitt in the mouth with his head, which caused the wound on the prosecutor's lip. He denied using the razor at all.

Prisoner for the defence, called the Captain and supercargo of the *Amarapooa*, who both said that the prisoner had met with a good deal of persecution at the hands of the other officers and crew, and gave him a very good character, describing him as of a peaceful and retiring disposition, even when in drink.

His Honour, who did not believe that the wound on Nesbitt's lip had been caused by a razor, sentenced the prisoner to thirty days' imprisonment.

## MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 18th August.

Before Mr. CHENG, Magistrate, and Mr. E. T. WILLIAMS, U.S. Assessor.

CHU v. PU TZE-HSING.

This was a complicated case, arising out of an increase in rent made by the plaintiff, who is the owner of certain property in the

native city, adjacent to the Chinese Bund, part of which was occupied by the defendant as tenant.

It appeared that the defendant when he received notice of the proposed increase objected on the ground that the rents of adjacent property were not to be raised in proportion. The defendant carried on business as a dealer in salt pork, and had occupied the premises in question for about ten years, and would have consented to pay the increased rent if the matter had not unfortunately got into the hands of a concern called the Mercantile Collecting Agency, of which a man named Doctor, whose name has been before the public in connection with similar matters on several previous occasions, was the agent. It seems that Doctor lodged a complaint with the Mixed Court magistrate through the U.S. Consulate-General with the effect that the defendant Pu refused to give up the premises. Pu was accordingly ordered to appear before the Mixed Court on the 9th inst., when he was arrested and has been in custody since. He applied for bail which was refused, the magistrate saying that he could only grant bail with the consent of the U.S. Consular authorities. Mr. E. Nelson (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master) appeared for the defendant, and Doctor, representing the Mercantile Collecting Agency, appeared in support of the claim.

Mr. Nelson objected that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, as the premises out of which the claim arose were outside the Settlements and within the jurisdiction of the city magistrate.

Doctor contended that as the case had been referred back to the Mixed Court by the city magistrate the Court had jurisdiction.

Mr. Nelson then objected that it was a purely Chinese case and that neither the U.S. Consulate nor Doctor had anything to do with it. This was simply an attempt to extort money, and such a state of things should be put a stop to at once. He contended that neither Doctor nor any other foreigner had anything to do with the case. If Doctor, as he stated, was agent for the estate, he (Mr. Nelson) said that the case had been taken away from the city magistrate by false representations. He understood that an agreement had been come to between the plaintiff and defendant, which through the intervention of Doctor had not been carried out. The magistrate held that as this was a case which was purely Chinese, it was not necessary for either party to be represented by foreigners. He could hear the case without an assessor, or refer it to the city magistrate for his decision.

Mr. Nelson concurred in this view, and the magistrate directed that the plaintiff should bring his action in a regular way, when it would be heard either by himself or the city magistrate, and the defendant was then released.

## THE BOTTOM PRINCIPLE.

Nothing "merely happens so." Always keep that fact where you can see it. Whatever comes to pass has an adequate cause right behind it. I don't say this as though it were a new discovery. Not a bit. It is the bottom principle of all knowledge. But we are apt to forget it—that's the point. We forget it, and so have a lot of trouble there's no need to have.

Here is Miss Esther May, whom we are glad to hear from, and to know. In the matters set forth in her short letter she speaks, not for herself only, but for two-thirds of the women in England.

"In July, 1890," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, which left me in a weak, exhausted condition. I felt languid and tired. Everything was a trouble to me. The good appetite that is natural to me was gone; and when I did take a little food it gave me a dreadful pain in the chest. There was also a strange sensation in my stomach."



I felt as if I had eaten too much when perhaps I had scarcely eaten anything.

"Then, after a time, I began to have a dry, hacking cough, and to break out in cold, clammy sweats. Not very long afterwards my ankles began to puff up and swell, so that when I stood on my feet it was very painful.

"I gradually got worse, and worse. The medicines given me by the doctors seemed to have no effect. I lost flesh, like one in consumption, and I feared I should never be any better.

"In March, 1893, a gentleman told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and said he believed it would help me. Although I had no faith in it I sent for the Syrup and began taking it. One bottle relieved me and gave me some appetite. I ate and enjoyed my food as I had not done for years. I gained strength every day.

"I am now as healthy and hearty as I ever was in my life, and I owe it to Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed) Esther May, Buckingham Road, Northfleet, Kent, September 8th, 1893."

"In the Spring of 1887," writes another correspondent, "my wife got into a low state of health. She complained at first of feeling tired and weary and could not do her work as usual. Her mouth tasted badly; she couldn't eat; and she had a deal of pain in her chest and back.

"Later on her legs began to swell, and soon the swelling extended to her body. With all this her strength failed more and more, until she could just go about the house in a feeble fashion, and that was all. No medical treatment did more than to relieve her, as you may say, for the moment.

"This was her condition when Mother Seigel's Syrup first came under our notice. We read of it in a book that was left at our house. After she had taken the Syrup only a few days she was decidedly better. And, to conclude, by a faithful use of the medicine the swelling went down, her appetite came back, and she was soon as well and strong as ever. Seeing what the Syrup had done for my wife, I began to take it for indigestion and dyspepsia, which had troubled me for years; and it completely cured me. (Signed) J. Heath, Orotava House, Alpha Road, Cambridge, June 15th, 1893."

We were speaking of nothing happening without a cause. The cause of all the suffering of these two women was one and the same—indigestion and dyspepsia. Men have it often enough, but this disease is especially the bane of women—with chronic constipation as one of its worst features. It is the cause of nearly all the ills and ailments they suffer from. Let every woman get the book which Mr. Heath speaks of and learn all about it. They can thus find out what the first symptoms are, and take Mother Seigel's Syrup the very day they appear.

7 (3) 15, 22 & 29au 228

### Miscellaneous Intelligence.

#### BIRTHS.

At H.B.M. Legation, Seoul, on the 5th of August, 1898, the wife of J. N. JORDAN, C.M.G., of a son.

On the 5th of August, at Chislehurst, England, the wife of OLIVER G. READY, Hankow, of a daughter.

On the 16th August, 1898, at 5, Woosung Road, Shanghai, the wife of Jas. TIPPIN, of a daughter.

At No. 3, North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on the 20th of August, 1898, the wife of Mr. CHAS. BEWICK QUEICH, of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on Monday, the 15th of August, 1898, THOMAS WILLIAMS BACON CHISHOLM, aged 27 years.

At Bonham Island, on the 16th of August, 1898, at 6 a.m., NORMAN A. LAMONT, aged 22 years, youngest son of the late Captain Angus LAMONT and Ann BARRET (of London.)

At Shanghai, on the 20th of August, 1898, DOUGLAS BAXTER, eldest child of John and Helen CHRISTIE, aged 22 months.

### PASSENGERS.

#### DEPARTED.

Per str. *Parramatta*, for Marseilles—Dr. and Mrs. O. L. Kilborn and child, and Mr. H. A. Lander. For London—Miss M. Widgery, and Mr. Geo. Barker. For Singapore—Mr. Edmundson. For Hongkong—Mrs. St. Marc, Sergt-Major and Mrs. Lowrie, Miss Johnson, Messrs. Simpson, Tamati, Liu, and Namakura, Midshipmen A. E. D. Moore, R.N., C. H. Davey, R.N., and A. M. Stancomb, R.N. Per str. *Coptic*, for Paris—Mr. A. Herbert. For New York—Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Griffin. For San Francisco—Mr. C. S. Burr. For Vancouver—Mr. H. J. Craig. For Kobe—Mr. H. Ryder. For Yokohama—Dr. and Mrs. Muirhead, Mrs. E. Halliday, and Mr. R. C. Farbridge.

Per str. *Indus*, for Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. G. Peace, Messrs. A. Smith, and Miyakawa. For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Bunt, Mrs. Arant, Misses Viloudaki, and Bellard. Messrs. Baudrand, S. Shapira, and Nabe-shima.

Per str. *Satsuma Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. T. M. Wilson and 3 children, Rev. F. Ohlinger, Messrs. A. D. Lowe, A. R. Bowman, Ching Ah-pow, and P. Heath. For Vladivostok—Messrs. Jing, Ching Kai-ching, Sang Zing-cheng, Yuen Soy-yue, Chang Choo-chin, C. Tsopolatoff, Chang San-yan, Yuen Kung-sung, Wong Fung-sun, and Jorakofsky. For Kobe—Messrs. A. C. Ramdor, T. Sakuma, T. Misawa, S. Kawada, and Sakomi.

Per str. *Empress of India*, for Hongkong—Capt. and Mrs. Hall and child, Messrs. E. W. Rutter, H. P. and H. J. Mader, Cheong Chipu, W. Y. Young, J. W. Dearden, G. Needley, R.N., Lieut. F. R. E. Clarke, R.N., 3 Indians and 2 children.

Per str. *Shengking*, for Tientsin—Mr. S. S. Sellick.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Pullan, child and servant, Miss F. da Silva, and Mr. F. D. Barretto and servant.

Per str. *Fushun*, for Canton—Mr. Kwok and servant.

Per str. *Haeen*, for Chefoo—Mr. F. Smith.

Per str. *Poyang*, for Hankow—Mr. G. Mobsby.

Per str. *Shengking*, for Chefoo—Mr. Lloyd Jones.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mrs. Downie.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Tientsin—Mr. T. Frost.

Per str. *Tamsui*, for Newchwang—Mr. E. Blacher and servant.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Messrs. J. Hall, R. B. Allen, B. Friedrich and servant, and William D. Little.

Per str. *Lienshing*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Houston. For Tientsin—Viscount de Bretsnil and servant, Rev. W. E. Soothill, Messrs. Louis Feydel, C. L. Petroni, and S. Wakefield.

Per str. *Haeshin*, for Foochow—Rev. Geo. B. Smyth.

Per str. *Ngankin*, for Kiukiang—Miss E. Downie. For Tungchow—Father Scherer.

Per str. *Choysang*, for Hongkong—Mr. Tong and brother.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Messrs. H. Schietze, and Johansen.

#### ARRIVED.

Per str. *Indus*, from Colombo—Mrs. E. Villa, and Miss B. Bellard, Messrs. Bordeaux, D'Orical, Lugin, Béraud, P. Marchand, and Breutel, Frères Victorin, Léon, Nizier, Marc, and Malachie. From Singapore—Mrs. J. Jenner, Mrs. Seabury, Messrs. Launay, A. Delpon, Burckhardt, and Kattmann.

Per str. *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, etc.—Rev. and Mrs. Heywood and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Parker and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. Atkinson and child, Mrs. Sakolowa, Mrs. Tourbina, Misses Richardson, L. Rankin, and E. H. Horsey, Messrs. P. T. S. Large, V. Schliekewitz, E. H. Burrows, J. F. Seaman, W. S. C. Green, W. H. Bell, H. McBean, C. Wedemeyer, Jackson, F. W. Koch, E. Von Strouch, S. Groundwater, W. Cartwright, J. E. Denham, N. J. Sargent, M. Y. Chung, and McMichael.

Per str. *Satsuma Maru*, from Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. A. Welzel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Houston, Miss Ghey, Revs. J. Williamson, and McIntosh, Messrs. T. Inglis, C. D. Walric, V. L. Boeck, Haeseler, Vibelie, Trimer, L. Levy, M. S. Amyrin, and Martel.

Per str. *Coptic*, from Hongkong—Bishop Burdon.

Per str. *Choysang*, from Canton, Hongkong, and Swatow—Mr. McCallum.

Per str. *Poochi*, from Wenchow—Mr. Soot-hill.

Per str. *Anping*, from Chefoo and Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Ally, Mr. and Mrs. Wills and child; Mrs. Lamond and 4 children, and Mr. Geo. Barker.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Messrs. F. Smith, White, Ford, and Furlonge.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Miss Von Möllendorff.

Per str. *Wuhu*, from Swatow and Amoy—3 Chinese.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, from Hankow—Rev. H. W. Moule, and Mr. Geo. A. Wood.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mr. Henry Robertson.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Pootoo and Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Sillem, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. and Misses (2) Jansen, Mr. and Misses (3) Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. Hackman, Mrs. A. Paterson, Mrs. A. H. G. Gilmore, Capt. Cooke, Messrs. A. H. Jamieson, H. R. Everall, A. Miller, M. Schwartz, A. H. Cave, A. W. Danforth, E. Wheen, H. W. Gye, J. and E. Bell.

Per str. *Ella*, from Hankow—Mr. Liang.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Pullan and child, Messrs. Rennison, and Barretto.

Per str. *Hsinfung*, from Foochow—Rev. F. Ohlinger.

Per str. *Kiangyii*, from Hankow—Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Woods, and Mr. A. Smith.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mrs. Downie and child.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Messrs. Wallem, and Sinclair, Revs. Thomas, and Dore.

Per str. *Lyemmoon*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Silar, Boyd, Baker, and Herrison.

Per str. *Sagami Maru*, from Nagasaki—Mr. Smith.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mrs. (2) Sheng and 4 servants.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Rev. Adegard.

Per str. *Hsinchi*, from Tientsin—Miss Bieber, Messrs. Long, Lee, and Collins.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss R. B. Moorehead, Mrs. Powell and child, Mrs. Dearden, Lieut. Clarke, R.N., Dr. Temple, Messrs. Jones, Wilson, Needley, R.N., and Hyde.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Messrs. J. Hall, Fredreich, R. Allen, and W. D. Little.

Per str. *Hsinyii*, from Tientsin—Mr. Nathan Weil. From Chefoo—Messrs. Hanham, and Rohde.

Per str. *Kutuo*, from Hankow—Mr. Hildebrand.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Graham, Mrs. F. G. Monsarrat.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

| Day of Month. | Barometer |               | Wind. | Direction. | Force. | Hygrometer at 9 A.M. |           | Thermometer in shade |      | Latitude. |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------|------------|--------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|------|-----------|
|               | 9 A.M.    | Atmos. Therm. |       |            |        | Dry bulb.            | Wet bulb. | Max.                 | Min. |           |
| Aug 16        | 29.84     | 82.0          | S.    |            | 2      | 87.5                 | 82.0      | 94.0                 | 80.0 | B.        |
| 17            | 29.81     | 86.0          | S.    |            | 3      | 86.0                 | 79.5      | 94.0                 | 80.0 | B.        |
| 18            | 29.80     | 86.5          | S.W.  |            | 2      | 88.5                 | 81.5      | 92.0                 | 80.0 | B.        |
| 19            | 29.87     | 77.0          | N.W.  |            | 2      | 77.0                 | 75.5      | 97.0                 | 77.0 | O.P.      |
| 20            | 29.87     | 79.0          | N.W.  |            | 1      | 79.0                 | 75.0      | 80.0                 | 75.0 | "         |
| 21            | 29.92     | 79.0          | N.    |            | 2      | 78.0                 | 76.0      | 80.0                 | 73.0 | C.        |
| 22            | 29.92     | 84.0          | E.    |            | 2      | 83.5                 | 78.5      | 84.0                 | 77.0 | C.        |

#### EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b, blue sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; i, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (dull); r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; z, calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

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30no-28 227

6th June, 1898.

NOW READY.

**TREATIES**

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AND

MESSRS. BREWER & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd July, 1897.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray &amp; Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 20th August.)

**PIECE GOODS.**—There is very little of interest to report, demand for current requirements having evidently come to a standstill, while business done for arrival has been small. After the close of last mail there was some enquiry for *English Shirtings*, but it soon died away, and the latter part of the week has been an absolute featureless one. Clearances of *ENGLISH* goods have suffered from the general inactivity, the only redeeming feature in this direction being the manner in which dealers continue to pay for *AMERICAN* makes, especially *Sheetings*. It is difficult to assign any particular reason for this intense dullness in the Import trade as it is pretty well-known that the *TIENSIN* dealers have orders in hand, but being of a discretionary nature, the Chinaman, as usual, has decided to play his usual successful game of waiting. Again it is wonderful how events tend to assist him in his tactics and in this instance, we give it for what it is worth, tightness of money is coming to his rescue as from some quarters we are told that some holders are showing signs of being easier to deal with. Stocks in the interior cannot be excessive, while the exports from *ENGLAND* are reasonable, last fortnight's export being fourteen million yards, and although exceptionally dull at the moment one cannot say that the market is in anything like a hopeless state.

The *LIVERPOOL* market is easier, Cotton being quoted  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., and this is reflected on the *MANCHESTER* market where there is more disposition to sell with not much doing. *NEW YORK* is unchanged, the difficulty again being in arranging delivery suitable for the requirements of this market.

No news of any interest has been received here from the various consuming districts.

**Grey Shirtings.**—8.4lb.—Business this week has been unimportant, only a few small lots appearing in the book, but in addition to these some indents have been placed for arrival. The prices quoted are:—*Two Boys* £2.02½ and *Silver Sycee* £2.10. Prices at Auction are nearly all below last week's rates.

**Light Weights.**—No private business is reported, while Auction prices are rather easier.

**Heavy Weights.**—No sales reported privately, but prices at Auction keep very steady, some chops at the last sale showing slight advances.

36-in., 12-lbs.—No private sales to report, while Auction prices are fairly steady.

**Dutch Grey Shirtings.**—There appears to have been some enquiry for these, as sales of about 2,500 pieces are reported on the basis of £2.11½ for *Stork* chop and £2.21½ for *Two Men* chop.

**White Shirtings.**—There has been some slight enquiry for these, especially 64-reeds, but holders cannot see their way to accept the prices offered and the only sales reported are: *Red Two Stag* at £2.30 and *Red Bear* at £2.35. Prices at Auction show a slight decline.

**T-Cloths.**—There has been a small business in these. *ENGLISH* goods being sold on the basis of £1.38 for *Two Horse* chop and *INDIAN* makes on the basis of £1.92½ for the *Three Old Men* chop. Prices at Auction are about two points lower all round.

**Jeans.**—Privately there appears to be nothing doing in these, while at the Auction on the 13th instant prices advanced about three points. In *AMERICAN* makes 1,000 pieces *Beaver* chop changed hands at £2.57½.

**Drills.**—*English.*—A small business has been done in these privately, *Blue Bat and Stag* at Tls. 2.80, and *Crocodile* chop at Tls. 3.67. For *AMERICAN* goods there has been some enquiry, but so far only one sale has been reported, viz. *Blue Lion* at Tls. 2.92½, but it is said some lines have been taken on private terms.

**Sheetings.**—*English.*—Some 4,000 pieces have been sold privately on the basis of *Bul's Head* at £2.33, while a line of *Blue Flag* chop has been placed for arrival on private terms. *AMERICAN*, although only 10,000 pieces appear in the book, we believe a larger quantity has sold, and that business for forward delivery has only been stopped by the inability of importers to give the delivery asked for. The sales announced are *Pigeon* £2.95, *Phoenix E.* £2.96, and *Pagoda* £3.05. Payments for these goods have again been made on a liberal scale this week.

**Fancy Goods.**—Here and there we have heard of sales of a few cases from stock, but they are not worth quoting and not sufficient to make a market.





\* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.  
Also 19 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.  
" 299 " " " " Continent.

The same dull state of business which has characterized the past few months has continued since our last issue, as regards homeward freights, and matters seem to grow worse instead of showing any signs of improvement. The native Teamen have apparently to face a big loss on their purchases from the growers, and, until they thoroughly realize this, no improvement can take place in exports of Tea. In general cargo a dribbling business still continues, constituting the principal support to loading steamers.

For London via Suez.—There have been four departures during the past fortnight, and we have, for near loading, the following steamers advertised:—

*Prometheus* .....to sail about 24th instant.  
*Borneo* ..... " 26th "

For New York via Suez.—The *SUEK* has made a somewhat longer stay than she originally intended, the scarcity of cargo accounting entirely for the delay. Business seems to go from bad to worse in this direction, some 1,000 tons being the result of this vessel's two weeks' loading, while the *Indrapura*, in one week only managed to secure about 500 tons, both at the paltry rate of 25/0. The next to load will be the *Liv*, due in a day or two, for which 30/0 is asked. The *Macduff* is now she will be withdrawn from the berth.

For New York via Cape.—We have nothing definite to report as regards the chartering of another vessel for this direction, but we shortly expect to be able to announce that one has been fixed, though high rates are still asked by owners.

For New York via Pacific.—The next sailings are:—

|                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Columbia .....         | to leave here 27th instant. |
| Empress of India ..... | 3rd September.              |
| Gaelic .....           | 5th "                       |

## DEPARTURES

|                         |                            |              |                    |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| For London via Suez.—   | <i>Bentley s.s.,</i>       | via Foochow, | 11th instant.      |
|                         | <i>Nestor s.s.,</i>        |              | 13th "             |
|                         | <i>Japan s.s.,</i>         | via Foochow, | 13th "             |
|                         | <i>Arabia s.s.,</i>        |              | 19th "             |
| For New York via Suez.— | <i>Indrapura s.s.,</i>     | via Foochow, | 19th "             |
|                         | <i>Sikh s.s.,</i>          |              | 21st "             |
| For Astoria.—           | <i>Mozambique s.v.,</i>    |              | 11th " in ballast. |
|                         | <i>Wiscombe Park s.v.,</i> |              | 20th "             |

### RATES OF FREIGHT.

| WEEKS OF FREIGHT.          |                                    |      |                       |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| LONDON .....               | by Conference Lines, General Cargo | 40/0 |                       |
| NORTHERN CONT. PORTS. .... | "                                  | 40/0 | W. Silk 42/6 Tea 45/0 |
| NEW YORK via LONDON ....   | "                                  | 47/6 | " 42/6 45/0           |
| BALTIMORE via LONDON ....  | "                                  | 52/6 | " 50/0 52/6           |
| KONIGSBERG via LONDON .... | "                                  | 47/6 | " 55/0 57/6           |
| MANCHESTER .....           | "                                  | 52/6 | " 50/0 52/6           |
| LIVERPOOL .....            | "                                  | 47/6 | " 55/0 57/6           |
| HAMBURG .....              | "                                  | 40/0 | " 50/0 52/6           |
|                            | "                                  | 40/0 | " 42/6 45/0           |

Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference Circular.

HAVER ..... by Conference Lines, Tallow 36/0 nett, General Cargo 36/0 nett, W. Silk 36/6 nett, Tea 40/6 nett.

|                 |   |   |      |   |   |      |   |      |   |      |
|-----------------|---|---|------|---|---|------|---|------|---|------|
| GENOA.....      | " | " | 36/0 | " | " | 36/0 | " | 36/6 | " | 40/6 |
| MARSEILLES..... | " | " | 36/0 | " | " | 36/0 | " | 36/6 | " | 40/6 |

35/0 per ton of 20 cwt. nett for above three ports.

NEW YORK, by Sail.....20/0 nominal.  
Do. via Pacific ..... 14 gold etc.

Do. via Pacific ..... 1 1/2 gold cts. per lb. Tea,—6 cts. per lb. Silk,—\$10.00 per ton Strawbraid.  
Do. via Suez ..... 30/0 General Cargo. 10/0 extra for Turmeric 30/0 Tea

|              |      |   |   |   |      |
|--------------|------|---|---|---|------|
| BOSTON ..... | 37/6 | " | " | " | 40/0 |
|--------------|------|---|---|---|------|

|                    |      |   |   |   |      |   |
|--------------------|------|---|---|---|------|---|
| PHILADELPHIA ..... | 37/6 | " | " | " | 13/0 | " |
| " .....            | "    | " | " | " | 40/0 | " |

### COAST RATES.

MOJI TO SHANGHAI \$1.40 per ton Coal, nominal

NAGASAKI .. .. \$1.40 .. ..  
NEWCHWANG .. KOREA .. Little doing

SWATOW .....

11 CANTON..... 33

WOMU 13 CANTON .....Closed.

**Coals.**—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 22nd instant:—

**COAL.—JAPAN.**—The market has suffered a severe drop during the past fortnight, and some kinds, certainly inferior qualities, have been sold as low as Tls. 5 to Tls. 5.90; it may be as well to say that the former price was for Imabuko and the latter for Yamatode. For good steam prices have not changed much, as there is little or no demand. Stocks of all kinds are very large and will take a considerable time to work off.

**CARDIFF.**—Is not in much demand, and we would quote prices easier with a downward tendency.

**SYDNEY WOLLONGONG.**—Is also very weak, and from what we can understand from the natives this also must go lower, the highest offer that has as yet been made is Tls. 11.50, which importers will not look at, but we must predict a very dull time as the consumers cannot afford to pay even this price.

**Quotations:**—The undernoted figures are based on the most recent settlements for cargoes to arrive and do not represent the present market rates for coals in stock, which fluctuate with the supply and demand:—

|                                                  |                                |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Cardiff, ex godown .....                         | Tls. 20.00 per ton; no demand. |
| American Anthracite, ex godown .....             | 15.00 " nominal.               |
| Sydney Wollongong, steamer cargo ex godown ..... | 12.00 " "                      |
| Otzuji, ex godown .....                          | Tls. 7.25 @ 8.00 per ton.      |
| Karatze, ex godown .....                         |                                |
| Ohnoura, ex godown .....                         |                                |
| Komatsu " .....                                  |                                |
| Hokoku " .....                                   |                                |
| Ohnoura 3 feet .....                             | All contracted for.            |
| " 5 " .....                                      |                                |
| Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown .....            |                                |
| " Small " .....                                  |                                |
| Namazuta Lump, " .....                           |                                |
| " Dust " .....                                   | Tls. 7.50                      |
| Miiké Lump, " .....                              |                                |
| " Small, ex godown .....                         |                                |
| Kaiping Coal: Linsi Lump .....                   |                                |
| " Linsi Mixed " .....                            | 6.30                           |
| " Tongshan No. 9 Lump " .....                    | 9.30                           |
| " " No. 9 Dust " .....                           | 6.30                           |
| " " No. 9 Mixed " .....                          | 7.50                           |

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—

|                                |            |                                        |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| Aug. 7, Produce, str. ....     | 1,944 tons | Japan Coal, to native dealers.         |
| " 7, Chingping, str. ....      | 1,185 "    | Kaiping No. 9 Dust Coal, to consumers. |
| " 8, Dagmar, str. ....         | 1,760 "    | Japan Coal, to consumers.              |
| " 8, Rheingold, str. ....      | 940 "      | Moji Coal, to native dealers.          |
| " 11, Atagosan Maru, str. .... | 891 {      | Miiké large Coal, to consumers.        |
| " 11, Fujisan Maru, str. ....  | 1,066 {    | Ichimura large Coal, to consumers.     |
| " 15, Fuping, str. ....        | 1,586 {    | Miiké small Coal, to consumers.        |
| " 15, Sadokuni Maru, str. .... | 394 {      | Ichimura large Coal, to consumers.     |
| " 16, Hoko Maru, str. ....     | 1,250 "    | Linsi Mixed Coal, to consumers.        |
| " 16, Dogmar, str. ....        | 1,300 "    | Miiké small Coal, to consumers.        |
| " 19, Dogmar, str. ....        | 1,260 "    | Namazuta Coal, to consumers.           |
| " 19, Dogmar, str. ....        | 1,738 "    | Japan Coal to consumers.               |

**KEROSENE OIL.—AMERICAN.**—Has remained very steady the whole fortnight, notwithstanding the large quantity arrived in the last week. Sales for forward delivery have been made at Tls. 1.58 per case, but only for a short period, as we hear that telegraphic advices have been received showing an advance in America. Tls. 1.62½ is now asked, the stocks, including the arrivals given below, are now 1,137,343 cases.

|                                          |                          |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| The arrivals are, viz:—Paul Revere ..... | 12th, with 60,000 cases. |
| William Law .....                        | 13th, " 70,000 "         |
| Dunfermline .....                        | 14th, " 115,000 "        |
| Beeswing .....                           | 15th, " 60,000 "         |
| Cases 305,000                            |                          |

**BATUM.**—Transactions of a limited nature have taken place at Tls. 1.40 per case, but first hands are now holding off for a higher rate, which no doubt they will get, as there must be an increase in exports to outports very soon. Stocks, 765,000 cases.

**LANGKAT.**—There has been little doing in this brand, the stocks are now 215,000 cases.

|                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Quotations—Devco's .....     | Tls. 1.50 per case. |
| Batum, Anchor Chop .....     | 1.45 " } no stock.  |
| " Horse Chop .....           | 1.40 " }            |
| " Bulk Oil cased locally ... | 1.40 " }            |
| " .....                      | 1.27½ per two tins. |
| Langkat .....                | 1.25 " }            |
| " .....                      | 1.39 per case.      |
| " at the Tanks .....         | 0.10 per gallon.    |
| One month's delivery.        |                     |

**Exchange.**—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 7½d. Banks Bills, 2s. 7½d. Banks Bills, 4 months sight, 2s. 7½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer Fcs. 3.32. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.37½, 6 months' sight, 3.58½. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks, 2.74, lowest 2.74, highest 2.74. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per \$100 G. \$86, lowest 65½, highest 66. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 73½, lowest 73½, highest 73½ per \$100. Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 72½, lowest 72½, highest 73½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, ¥77½, lowest 77½, highest 77½ per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, ¥76½, lowest 76½, highest 76½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 199½, lowest 199½, highest 199 per ¥100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 199, lowest 199, highest 200. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, ¥368.50, lowest 368.50, highest 373.00 Silver Bars, ¥111.10, lowest 111.10, highest 111.10. Mexican dollars, ¥74.1875, lowest 74.05, highest 74.45. Carolus dollars, ¥92.00, lowest 92.00, highest 92.00. Copper Cash 1,180, lowest 1,180, highest 1,200. Chinese Interest, mace 4.8, lowest 3.0, highest 6.0. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 27½, lowest 27½, highest 27½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.  
(From Messrs. Morriss, Fergusson & Robertson's Circular.)

|           | Bar Silver<br># or in<br>L'don. | ON LONDON.   |          |             |          |                |          |               |          | FRANCE.                    |           | GER-            | NEW              | HONG- | YOKO- | INDIA.      |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------------|
|           |                                 | T/Transfers. |          | Bank 4 m/s. |          | Credits 4 m/s. |          | Docty. 4 m/s. |          | Francs 4 m/s.<br>and 6 do. |           | MAN-<br>Y.      | YORK.            |       | HAMA. |             |
| August.   |                                 | Lowest.      | Highest. | Lowest.     | Highest. | Lowest.        | Highest. | Lowest.       | Highest. | Lowest.                    | Highest.  | 4 m/s.<br>Priv. | Docty.<br>4 m/s. |       | T/T   | T/T<br>Rup. |
| 16th..... | 27½                             | 2.7½         | 2.7½     | 2.7½        | 2.7½     | 2.8            | 2.8½     | 2.8½          | 2.8½     | 3.37/3.38                  | 3.37½/38½ | 2.74            | 66               | 73½   | 77½   | 198½        |
| 17th..... | 27½                             | 2.7½         | 2.7½     | 2.7½        | 2.7½     | 2.8            | 2.8½     | 2.8½          | 2.8½     | 3.37/3.38                  | 3.37½/38½ | 2.74            | 66               | 73½   | 77½   | 198½        |
| 18th..... | 27½                             | 2.7½         | 2.7½     | 2.7½        | 2.7½     | 2.8            | 2.8½     | 2.8½          | 2.8½     | 3.36½/37½                  | 3.37½/38½ | 2.74            | 66               | 73½   | 77½   | 198½        |
| 19th..... | 27½                             | 2.7½         | 2.7½     | 2.7½        | 2.7½     | 2.8            | 2.8½     | 2.8½          | 2.8½     | 3.36½/37½                  | 3.37½/38½ | 2.74            | 66               | 73½   | 77½   | 198½        |
| 20th..... | 27½                             | 2.7½         | 2.7½     | 2.7½        | 2.7½     | 2.8            | 2.8½     | 2.8½          | 2.8½     | 3.36½/37½                  | 3.37½/38½ | 2.74            | 66               | 73½   | 77½   | 198½        |
| 22nd ...  | 27½                             | 2.7½         | 2.7½     | 2.7½        | 2.7½     | 2.8½           | 2.8½     | 2.8½          | 2.8½     | 3.37/3.38                  | 3.37½/38½ | 2.74            | 66               | 73½   | 77½   | 198½        |



**Shares.**—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 22nd August:—

The market has been a little more active this week, but there is no improvement in rates to record.

**BANKS.**—*Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.* The only business was a sale for the 30th September at 208% premium. There are buyers on the same terms, while sellers ask 210% premium for delivery on that date. In Hongkong there are cash sellers at 204% premium. The London rate is £47.

**MARINE INSURANCE.**—Some *Union Insurance* shares were placed at \$220. There are buyers of *North China* shares at present quotations. *Yangtses* are weak, with sellers at \$130. A lower offer would probably be accepted.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**—*Hongkongs* are offering at \$330, both locally and in Hongkong. *Chinas* have fallen to \$95.50 in the South, with sellers.

**SHIPPING.**—*Indo-China S. N.* shares have changed hands for the 31st current at £41.50 to £40.50.

**SUGAR COMPANIES.**—*Perak Sugar Cultivation* shares have been placed at £38 to £39. *China Sugar Refining* shares have declined in Hongkong to \$162, cum the interim dividend of \$5 due on the 26th current.

**DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.**—*S. C. Farnham & Co.* shares were sold at £170, and are offering. *Shanghai Engineering Dock* shares, after selling at £83, were parted with at £80 both for cash and for the end of August. *Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf* shares were sold, and are wanted, at £115, ex the interim dividend of £3 paid on the 16th. *Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd.*—The Directors' Report and statement of accounts for the half year to the 30th June last were presented and passed at the meeting of shareholders held in Hongkong to-day. The net profits amount to \$490,623.73, equal to 31.40% on the Capital, against 16.70% in the previous half year. Including a balance of \$197,284.73 brought forward, there was a sum of \$597,908.46 at credit of Profit and Loss. A dividend of 8% and a bonus of 8% to shareholders, with a bonus of \$20,000 to contributing shareholders, were declared, \$129,903.96 were written off the Kowloon and Cosmopolitan Docks and Steam Launches, \$100,000 were carried to the Reserve Fund, (which now stands at \$800,000) and a balance of \$98,004.50 is carried forward.

**LANDS.**—*Shanghai Land Investment* shares were placed at £83.50 and £84, and the market closes firm.

**INDUSTRIAL.**—*International Cotton Mill* shares were sold, and are offering, at £90 for delivery on the 31st current, and *Laou-kung-mow* shares at £87.50 cash. *American Cigarette* shares declined to £80, at which business was done for the 31st. *Yah-loong* shares are wanted at £32.50.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—*Shanghai Waterworks* shares are offering. *Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco* shares changed hands at £74 to £72 cash. *Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco* shares were sold at £150 for cash and for delivery on the 31st current, at £160 for the 31st October, and £175 for the 31st December. *Hall & Holtz* shares were the medium of business at \$38.50.

**LOANS.**—*Chinese Imperial Loan Bonds*, issue E, were placed at £250, a full price. *Perak Sugar Cultivation* 7 per cent Debentures were sold at £95, and *Shanghai-Sumatra* 8 per cent Debentures at par.

| LOANS.                                 | Amount of Loan. | Outstanding. | Nominal Value. | Rate of Interest | When Payable     | Return on inv. allowing for Amortization. | Closing.        |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1890    | £20,000.00      | £8,000.00    | £100           | 6%               | June & Dec.      | (g) 5.87%                                 | ... (a) nom.    |
| Do. 1891                               | £20,000.00      | £20,000.00   | £100           | 5½%              | Do.              | (g) 5.50%                                 | ... (a) £100.00 |
| Do. 1892                               | £50,000.00      | £50,000.00   | £100           | 5%               | Do.              | (g) 6.31%                                 | ... (a) £90.00  |
| Do. 1893                               | £125,000.00     | £125,000.00  | £100           | 5½%              | Do.              | (g) 5.50%                                 | ... (a) £100.00 |
| Do. 1894                               | £105,000.00     | £105,000.00  | £100           | 6%               | Do.              | (g) 5.90%                                 | ... (a) £101.00 |
| Do. 1895                               | £115,000.00     | £115,000.00  | £100           | 5%               | Do.              | (g) 5.98%                                 | ... (a) £90.00  |
| Do. 1896                               | £140,000.00     | £140,000.00  | £100           | 5%               | Do.              | (g) 5.93%                                 | ... (a) £90.00  |
| Do. 1897                               | £268,000.00     | £268,000.00  | £100           | 5%               | Do.              | (g) 5.90%                                 | ... (a) £90.00  |
| Do. 1898                               | £300,000.00     | £300,000.00  | £100           | 6%               | Do.              | (g) 5.83%                                 | ... (a) £102.00 |
| Lycium Theatre Debentures              | £17,000.00      | £17,000.00   | £25            | 4½%              | (l) 30 June 1899 | ...                                       | ... (a) £16.00  |
| Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E    | £635,700.00     | £680,104.00  | £250           | 7%               | Mar. & Sept.     | (g) 7.00%                                 | ... (a) £250.00 |
| Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures 1890 | £250,000.00     | £250,000.00  | £100           | 6%               | May & Nov.       | (g) 5.76%                                 | ... (a) £102.00 |
| Do. Do. 1892                           | £250,000.00     | £250,000.00  | £100           | 5½%              | June & Dec.      | (g) 6.04%                                 | ... (a) £95.00  |
| Do. Do. 1894                           | £250,000.00     | £250,000.00  | £100           | 6%               | Mar. & Sept.     | (g) 5.80%                                 | ... (a) £102.00 |
| Do. Do. 1896                           | £250,000.00     | £250,000.00  | £100           | 5%               | June & Dec.      | (g) 5.80%                                 | ... (a) £90.00  |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures '94 | £100,000.00     | £100,000.00  | £100           | 6%               | Mar. & Sept.     | (g) 5.90%                                 | ... (a) £101.00 |
| Do. '96                                | £100,000.00     | £100,000.00  | £100           | 5%               | June & Dec.      | (g) 5.44%                                 | ... (a) £95.00  |
| Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. "         | £400,000.00     | £100,000.00  | £100           | 6%               | June & Dec.      | (g) 5.91%                                 | ... (a) £101.00 |
| Perak Sugar C. Co. Debentures 1896     | £100,000.00     | £100,000.00  | £100           | 7%               | June & Dec.      | (g) 7.86%                                 | ... (a) £95.00  |
| Shanghai Gas Co. " 1897                | £100,000.00     | £100,000.00  | £100           | 5%               | April & Oct.     | (g) 5.89%                                 | ... (a) £90.00  |

## AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 20th August, 1898, comprised the following Goods:—

| For the week.                            | Previous week.  | Corresponding week last year. | For the week.                  | Previous week. | Corresponding week last year. |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Grey Shirtings ..... 22 680 pcs. against | 20,515 pcs. and | 17,610 pcs.                   | Velvets ..... 120 pcs. against | 60 pcs. and    | 150 pcs.                      |
| White Shirtings ..... 7,240 "            | 7,247 "         | 6,000 "                       | Velveteens ..... " "           | 54 "           | 54 "                          |
| T-Cloths ..... 1,552 "                   | 1,677 "         | 640 "                         | Cotton Italians ..... 1,440 "  | 1,200 "        | 840 "                         |
| Drills, English ..... 240 "              | 210 "           | 150 "                         | Camlets ..... 590 "            | 610 "          | 600 "                         |
| Jeans ..... 200 "                        | 200 "           | 120 "                         | Long Ells ..... 520 "          | 580 "          | 160 "                         |
| Sheetings ..... 120 "                    | 120 "           | 700 "                         | Lastings ..... 340 "           | 280 "          | 640 "                         |
| Turkey Red ..... 350 "                   | ..... "         | 420 "                         | Spanish Stripes ..... 684 "    | 678 "          | 474 "                         |

At E. W. 17th inst.

**Grey Shirtings.**—7-lbs.—280 pieces; *Eagle & Snake*, £1.53½, *Red Lotus* £1.53½.

8.4-lbs.—2,100 pieces; *Man & Gong* £1.69½, *Black Lotus* £1.74½, *Black Tea Caddy XX* £1.69½, *Boy and Melon* £1.82/82½, *Red Crab* £1.84½, *Red Lion* £1.86½, *Blue Lotus* £2.04, *Bell* £2.07½, *Red 2 Bell* £2.11, *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £2.36½, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy JJJ* £2.49, and *Blue 2 Tea Caddy* £2.57½/58.

10-lbs.—950 pieces; *Blue 2 Ducks* £2.25½, *Black Tea Caddy* £2.28, *Green Dragon* and *5 Men* £2.53, and *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £2.83½.

11-lbs.—250 pieces; *Blue Dragon* and *7 Boys*, £2.85.

12-lbs.—1,380 pieces; *Man and Elephant* £3.00, *Man and Stork GG* £3.28½, and *Fisher Boat* £3.30/31½.

**White Shirtings.**—350 pieces; *Red Dragon No. 600* £2.32½, *Green Dragon No. 700* £2.52½, do. No. 750 £2.54½, *House No. 3* £3.07½, *Painted Phoenix BL* £3.19½, and do. *CM* £3.31.

**White Irishes.**—50 pieces; *Blue 9 Tigers* £1.26½.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—750 pieces; *Man and Gong* £1.41½, *Red Tea Caddy* £1.61½/62.

8-lbs.—132 pieces; *Blue Dragon and Shield* £1.96½, do. and *Crown* £2.06½.

**Jeans.**—8-lbs.—80 pieces; *Tiger and Tree* T2.51.

**Drills.**—14-lbs.—240 pieces; *Bat and Stag* T2.85 *Blue Lion* T2.84.

**Velvets, Black.**—120 pieces; 22-in. *Red Dragon* T0.18½; *White Dragon* T0.15.7.

**At Yuen-foong, 18th inst.**

**Gray Shirtings.**—6-lbs.—1,000 pieces; *Lotus* T0.89½.

7-lbs.—2,100 pieces; *Blue Britannia* T1.57/57½, *Blue 4 Sisters* PP T1.59, and *Blue 3 Students* T1.69½/69½.

8.4-lbs.—6,800 pieces; *Blue Junk* T1.56½/56½, *Green 9 Lions* T1.58½, *House* T1.60½/61½, *Double Men* T1.62½, *Blue Britannia* T1.68, *Blue 3 Students* T1.96, *Blue 4 Sisters* T1.94½/94½, *Blue Double Shield* T2.03, *Black Gold 3 Students* T2.12½, *Red 3 Students* T2.10, *Red Emperor's Birthday* T2.12½, 7 *Sisters* T2.24/24½, 5 *Brothers* T2.27/28, and 8½-lbs.—300 pieces; 18 *Brothers* T2.40½.

10-lbs.—3,500 pieces; *Blue Buffalo* T2.51, *Red Britannia* T2.52½/53, *Red 3 Students* T2.55/55½, *Red Emperor's Birthday* T2.63½, *Red 4 Sisters* T2.61, and *Painted 3 Literati* T2.94/94½.

10.12-lbs.—1,400 pieces; *Gold Britannia* T2.87½, 18 *Brothers* T3.17½, and *Lily* T3.21½.

11-lbs.—750 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* T2.90/91½.

12-lbs.—1,320 pieces; *China Square* T2.79½/79½, *Nine Lions* T2.85½/85½, *Soldier* T2.87½, and *Lily* T3.33/33½.

12.12-lbs.—240 pieces; 9 *Old Men* T3.50.

**White Shirtings.**—6½-reed.—1,900 pieces; *House Bright* T1.99½, do. *Dull* T1.97½, *Blue 2 Lighthouse Bright* T2.02½, do. *Dull* T1.99½/99½, and *Black Gold 3 Students* T2.30/20½.

7½-reed.—4,000 pieces; *White Gold 3 Students* T2.48/48½, *Red 2 Sisters*, *Bright* T2.48½/49, *Red 2 Light House Bright* T2.54½, do. *Dull* T2.50½/51, *Red Gold Star*, *Bright* T3.02, do. *Dull* T2.95/95½, *Red 5 Star*, *Bright* T3.28½, *Painted 4 Sisters*, *Bright* T3.14½, do. *Dull* T3.15½/15½, *Black Flag Chief* T3.18½, *Painted Grand Fathers* T3.71, *Lily* T3.65½, and *Student* T4.20½.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—390 pieces; *Blue 3 Students* T1.36, *Red Double Shield* T1.66, and *Red 3 Students* T1.69½.

8-lbs.—200 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* T2.16/16½.

**Jeans.**—8-lbs.—120 pieces; *Double Squirrel* T2.46.

**Sheetings.**—14-lbs.—120 pieces; *Old Man Head A* T2.96½/97½.

**Black Cotton Italians.**—1,440 pieces; *Loo Loo Tong* T1.27½/30, *Painted 9 Lions* T4.30/32½, *Painted 2 Sisters* T4.35, *Black Flag Chief* T4.30/35, *Students* T4.22½/25, 18 *Literati* T4.20, *Gold 2 Light Houses* T4.30/32½, and *Lily* T5.95.

**At Nie-kee, 20th inst.**—

**Turkey Red.**—350 pieces; 3½-lbs., *Blue Fish Man* T1.65/69, and 4-lbs. 8 *Joss* T2.20/21.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

| Chops—                    | Spart.      | Dk. Blae. | Dark Gentian | Gr. & N. Green. | Orange & Yellow. | Ash & Lav. | White | Purple | Black.  | Brown & Mag. | Mauve. | Lt. Gt. Mid. | Sales Pcs. |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|-------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|--------------|------------|
| Tls.                      | Tls.        | Tls.      | Tls.         | Tls.            | Tls.             | Tls.       | Tls.  | Tls.   | Tls.    | Tls.         | Tls.   | Tls.         | Tls.       |
| <b>Camlets.</b>           |             |           |              |                 |                  |            |       |        |         |              |        |              |            |
| Light House, s.s.o.p. pc. | 14.20       | 15.15     | 14.02½       | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | 13.07½       |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 20          | 10        | 10           | ...             | ...              | Pink.      | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | 10*          | 50         |
| 9 Old Men, s.s.h. p. pc.  | 13.69/67½   | 14.25     | 13.50/52½    | 14.10           | 14.55            | 14.80      | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | 13.32½ | 13.05        |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 80          | 40        | 40           | 10*             | 10               | 10         | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | 10     | 10*          | 210        |
| Man & Horse, p. pc.       | 13.56/58    | ...       | 13.63        | 13.66           | 13.70/24.92*     | 14.89      | ...   | ...    | ...     | 14.39        | 13.21  | ...          |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 70          | ...       | 30           | 20*             | 30               | 20         | ...   | ...    | ...     | 20*          | 10     | ...          | 200        |
| Goose, p. pc.             | 13.54/56    | ...       | ...          | 13.67           | 14.90            | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | 14.31        | 13.11  | ...          |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 30          | ...       | ...          | 10*             | 10*              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | 10*          | 10     | ...          | 70         |
| Rear, p. pc.              | 11.35       | ...       | ...          | 10.65           | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 20          | ...       | ...          | 10*             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          | 30         |
| Horse & Lion p. pc.       | 9.83        | ...       | ...          | 10.61           | 8.96             | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 10          | ...       | ...          | 10*             | 10               | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          | 30         |
| <b>Long Ells.</b>         |             |           |              |                 |                  |            |       |        |         |              |        |              |            |
| Horse Head, H.D.B. p. pc. | 7.27        | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 100         | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          | 100        |
| Double Phoenix, p. pc.    | 6.90/95     | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 300         | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          | 300        |
| Tiger, C.F.H. p. pc.      | 5.57/58     | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 120         | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          | 120        |
| <b>Lastings.</b>          |             |           |              |                 |                  |            |       |        |         |              |        |              |            |
| Ship, C.C.B., p. pc.      | ...         | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | 11.73   | ...          | ...    | ...          |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | ...         | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | 11.50   | ...          | ...    | ...          |            |
| 9 Old Men, F.F.B. p. pc.  | ...         | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | 200     | ...          | ...    | ...          | 290        |
| Sales, pcs.               | ...         | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | 9.70/75 | ...          | ...    | ...          |            |
| Goose p. pc.              | ...         | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | 100     | ...          | ...    | ...          | 109        |
| Sales, pcs.               | ...         | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | 7.80    | ...          | ...    | ...          |            |
| Tiger, C.F.H., p. pc.     | ...         | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | 20      | ...          | ...    | ...          | 20         |
| Sales, pcs.               | ...         | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | 11.76   | ...          | ...    | ...          |            |
|                           | ...         | ...       | ...          | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | 20      | ...          | ...    | ...          | 20         |
| <b>Spanish Stripes.</b>   |             |           |              |                 |                  |            |       |        |         |              |        |              |            |
| 9 Old Men, A.A.B. p. yd.  | 0.52/52½    | 0.53      | 0.52½        | 0.53½           | 0.50½            | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 30          | 6         | 12           | 6*              | 6                | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          | 60         |
| Single Phoenix, p. yd.    | 0.52.2/52.3 | ...       | 0.52.9/53    | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | 0.52    | ...          | 0.55   | 0.52.4       |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 144         | ...       | 48           | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | 6       | ...          | 6      | 6            | 180        |
| Sea Horse H.T.L. p. yd.   | 0.50.7/51.2 | ...       | 0.54.2/54.8  | 0.56            | 0.55.6           | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | 0.55         | ...    | 0.53½        |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 162         | ...       | 30           | 6*              | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | 12*          | ...    | 24           | 234        |
| Buffalo, p. yd.           | 0.48.7/49.2 | ...       | 0.49/50      | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | 0.49.6       |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 30          | ...       | 24           | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | 6*           | 60         |
| Goose, p. yd.             | 0.48½/48.6  | ...       | 0.50/50.6    | 0.47.6          | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 18          | ...       | 18           | 6*              | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          | 60         |
| Lion, p. yd.              | 0.47.6      | ...       | 0.48.6       | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | 0.48.7       |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 18          | ...       | 6            | ...             | ...              | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | 6*           | 30         |
| Dragon, p. yd.            | 0.49/49½    | ...       | 0.49/49.1    | ...             | 0.50.1           | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          |            |
| Sales, pcs.               | 36          | ...       | 18           | ...             | 6*               | ...        | ...   | ...    | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...          | 60         |

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 19th August, 1898, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 187 to 191 both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

| Goods.                                | Ningpo. | Wanchow. | Chinkiang. | Whampoa. | Kiukiang. | Hankow. | Ichang & Chungking. | Chifoo. | Tientsin. | Newchwang. | Poochow. | Hongkong. | Japan. | Soochow & Hangchow. | Canton. | Yokohama. | Local. | Sundries. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|--------|---------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Grey Shirtings.....Pcs.               | 1,880   | ...      | 9,443      | 540      | 60        | 2,540   | ...                 | 3,250   | 25,694    | 620        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 13,000 | ...       |
| T-Cloths, 32-in. ....                 | 285     | ...      | 435        | 100      | 100       | 220     | ...                 | 2,580   | 3,370     | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 2,300  | ...       |
| "   36-in. ....                       | 328     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | 150       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 1,000  | ...       |
| "   Indian, 32 & 36-in. ....          | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 500    | ...       |
| White Shirtings.....                  | 590     | ...      | 779        | 180      | 30        | 2,200   | ...                 | 1,210   | 6,950     | 550        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 3,500  | 400       |
| Drills, English & Indian. ....        | 141     | ...      | 405        | 195      | 120       | 80      | ...                 | 75      | 360       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 750    | ...       |
| "   Dutch .....Pcs.                   | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 200    | ...       |
| "   American .....Pcs.                | 1,060   | ...      | 1,035      | 240      | 150       | 225     | ...                 | 3,285   | 22,935    | 2,025      | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 1,000  | ...       |
| Jeans, English & Indian. ....         | 630     | ...      | 190        | ...      | 50        | ...     | ...                 | 40      | 800       | 800        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 300    | 170       |
| "   Dutch .....Pcs.                   | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 200    | ...       |
| "   American .....Pcs.                | 300     | ...      | ...        | 20       | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | 3,400     | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 200    | 60        |
| Sheetings, English .....Pcs.          | ...     | ...      | 920        | 330      | 120       | 480     | ...                 | 700     | 670       | 100        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 700    | ...       |
| "   Indian .....Pcs.                  | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 400    | ...       |
| "   American .....Pcs.                | 160     | ...      | 60         | ...      | ...       | 200     | ...                 | 11,355  | 19,295    | 1,300      | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 1,400  | 100       |
| Dyed Shirtings.....Pcs.               | ...     | ...      | 50         | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | 280       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 250    | ...       |
| Bro. & Sp. S'tings, D. & W. ....      | ...     | ...      | ...        | 100      | ...       | 100     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 250    | ...       |
| Chintzes.....Pcs.                     | ...     | ...      | 337        | ...      | 120       | ...     | ...                 | 80      | 600       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 300    | ...       |
| Printed T-Cloths.....Pcs.             | 120     | ...      | 538        | 60       | 12        | 440     | ...                 | 94      | 1,190     | 250        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 840    | ...       |
| Printed Twills.....Pcs.               | ...     | ...      | ...        | 80       | ...       | ...     | ...                 | 260     | ...       | 180        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 400    | ...       |
| Turkey Red Shirtings.....Pcs.         | 25      | ...      | 130        | 150      | ...       | 120     | ...                 | 200     | 780       | 160        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 250    | ...       |
| Velvets.....Pcs.                      | 60      | ...      | ...        | 60       | ...       | 30      | ...                 | ...     | 80        | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 90     | ...       |
| Velvetens.....Pcs.                    | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 60     | ...       |
| Bandkerchiefs.....Dox.                | ...     | ...      | ...        | 400      | ...       | 950     | ...                 | 100     | 200       | 400        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 3,500  | ...       |
| Moussins.....Pcs.                     | ...     | ...      | 100        | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | 200       | 100        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 300    | ...       |
| Lenos & Balzarines.....Pcs.           | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 200    | ...       |
| Cotton Yarn, Indian .....Pcs.         | 15      | ...      | 942        | 60       | 123       | 705     | ...                 | 792     | 894       | 1,347      | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 500    | ...       |
| "   English .....Pcs.                 | 3       | ...      | 6          | ...      | 9         | 18      | ...                 | 9       | 75        | 9          | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 90     | ...       |
| "   Japan .....Pcs.                   | 30      | ...      | ...        | 87       | 754       | 1,011   | ...                 | 1,470   | 750       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 80     | ...       |
| "   Shanghai.....Pcs.                 | 45      | ...      | ...        | ...      | 30        | 300     | ...                 | 354     | ...       | 105        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...    | ...       |
| Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.         | ...     | ...      | ...        | 102      | ...       | 6       | ...                 | ...     | 72        | 6          | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 120    | ...       |
| "   Cotton .....Pcs.                  | ...     | ...      | 72         | 24       | 48        | ...     | ...                 | 24      | 312       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 90     | ...       |
| Medium & Broad Cloths.....Pcs.        | ...     | ...      | ...        | 48       | 6         | 76      | ...                 | ...     | 10        | 24         | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 100    | ...       |
| Camlets.....Pcs.                      | 40      | ...      | ...        | 50       | 40        | 90      | ...                 | ...     | 10        | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 160    | ...       |
| Long Ellis.....Pcs.                   | ...     | ...      | 20         | 480      | 40        | 145     | ...                 | 60      | ...       | 80         | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 140    | ...       |
| Lastings.....Pcs.                     | 90      | ...      | ...        | 50       | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | 230       | 30         | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 120    | ...       |
| Italian Cloth.....Pcs.                | ...     | ...      | ...        | 120      | ...       | 182     | ...                 | 60      | 30        | 60         | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 180    | ...       |
| Cotton Lastings & Italians.....Pcs.   | 301     | ...      | 1,671      | 650      | 140       | 600     | ...                 | 340     | 3,376     | 170        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 800    | ...       |
| Plain & Figured Orleans.....Pcs.      | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...    | ...       |
| Cotton Flannels.....Pcs.              | 320     | ...      | 100        | 60       | 100       | 180     | ...                 | 200     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | 400    | ...       |
| "   do. Japan.....Pcs.                | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...    | ...       |
| Lead in Pigs.....Pcs.                 | 63      | ...      | 1,420      | 428      | 84        | 147     | ...                 | 315     | 25        | 777        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...    | ...       |
| Iron, Nail Rod.....Pcs.               | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...    | ...       |
| Kerosine Oil, American Cases.....Pcs. | ...     | ...      | 7,280      | 7,400    | 6,560     | 14,500  | ...                 | 3,500   | 11,000    | 3,940      | ...      | ...       | ...    | 6200                | ...     | ...       | ...    | ...       |
| "   Russian.....Pcs.                  | ...     | ...      | ...        | 2,000    | 200       | 6,300   | ...                 | ...     | 1,000     | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...    | ...       |

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 30th June 1898.

| GOODS.                                | As above. | For the year from 1st Jan. 1898. | Against last year to same term. | For the week. | For the year from 1st Jan. 1898. | Against last year to same term. | * At date Estimated. | Against 29th July, 1897. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Grey Shirtings.....Pcs.               | 57,027    | 3,601,561                        | 4,249,644                       | 38,868        | 3,199,877                        | 3,359,739                       | 1,058,663            | 1,299,785                |
| T-Cloths, 32-in. ....                 | 9,370     | 591,182                          | 712,733                         | 12,520        | 511,324                          | 515,487                         | 237,765              | 262,261                  |
| "   36-in. ....                       | 1,478     | 47,212                           | 70,566                          | 366           | 72,595                           | 77,942                          | 60,207               | 50,409                   |
| "   Indian, 32 & 36-in. ....          | 500       | 31,400                           | 192,571                         | ...           | 33,240                           | 261,820                         | 13,108               | 106,779                  |
| White Shirtings.....                  | 16,389    | 1,208,846                        | 1,282,574                       | 2,778         | 1,037,336                        | 1,203,925                       | 357,615              | 572,911                  |
| Drills, Eng. & Indian. ....           | 2,126     | 123,947                          | 195,194                         | ...           | 105,391                          | 106,840                         | 55,436               | 85,692                   |
| "   Dutch .....Pcs.                   | 300       | 15,735                           | ...                             | ...           | 3,300                            | ...                             | 6,325                | ...                      |
| "   American .....Pcs.                | 22,285    | 728,762                          | 838,028                         | 28,875        | 645,821                          | 818,046                         | 328,730              | 324,095                  |
| Jeans, Eng. & Indian. ....            | 2,980     | 64,155                           | 131,881                         | 750           | 99,952                           | 124,942                         | 57,660               | 64,981                   |
| "   Dutch .....Pcs.                   | 200       | 22,710                           | ...                             | ...           | 27,990                           | ...                             | 17,250               | ...                      |
| "   American .....Pcs.                | 3,980     | 46,900                           | 42,445                          | 5,600         | 45,200                           | 38,000                          | 16,480               | 6,770                    |
| Sheetings, English .....Pcs.          | 4,020     | 446,615                          | 555,951                         | 2,340         | 375,589                          | 358,787                         | 24,010               | 98,141                   |
| "   Indian .....Pcs.                  | 400       | 12,240                           | 87,350                          | ...           | 2,300                            | 21,680                          | 7,002                | ...                      |
| "   American .....Pcs.                | 88,670    | 1,720,742                        | 1,629,952                       | 72,750        | 1,106,615                        | 1,803,623                       | 240,365              | 1,037,085                |
| Dyed Shirtings.....Pcs.               | 580       | 99,145                           | 134,300                         | 1,183         | 43,384                           | 116,960                         | 19,044               | 62,223                   |
| Bro. & Sp. S'tings, D. & W. ....      | 450       | 15,744                           | 32,165                          | ...           | 3,621                            | 29,245                          | 22,588               | 23,640                   |
| Chintzes.....Pcs.                     | 1,437     | 113,583                          | 141,257                         | ...           | 5,903                            | 190,096                         | 27,583               | 24,620                   |
| Printed T-Cloths.....Pcs.             | 3,344     | 530,420                          | 433,473                         | ...           | 107,664                          | 398,403                         | 230,331              | 401,767                  |
| Printed Twills.....Pcs.               | 920       | 65,252                           | 83,300                          | ...           | 16,498                           | 97,533                          | 68,184               | 136,972                  |
| Turkey Red Shirtings.....Pcs.         | 1,815     | 134,278                          | 165,555                         | ...           | 103,064                          | 93,825                          | 35,326               | 105,672                  |
| Velvets.....Pcs.                      | 300       | 10,838                           | 19,169                          | ...           | 4,309                            | 22,825                          | 14,762               | 14,238                   |
| Velvetens.....Pcs.                    | 60        | 6,302                            | 7,392                           | ...           | 1,322                            | 8,573                           | 11,756               | 11,775                   |
| Bandkerchiefs.....Dox.                | 85,550    | 226,234                          | 323,167                         | ...           | 127,826                          | 231,839                         | 135,176              | 345,711                  |
| Moussins.....Pcs.                     | 700       | 170,858                          | 155,353                         | ...           | 131,315                          | 144,355                         | 33,005               | 101,066                  |
| Lenos & Balzarines.....Pcs.           | 200       | 73,587                           | 50,194                          | ...           | 68,498                           | 39,544                          | 12,343               | 13,257                   |
| Cotton Yarn, Indian .....Pcs.         | 5,378     | 394,229                          | 410,267                         | ...           | 370,917                          | 359,348                         | 106,342              | 87,746                   |
| "   English .....Pcs.                 | 219       | 17,859                           | 19,435                          | 15            | 23,756                           | 15,421                          | 8,202                | 2,613                    |
| "   Japan .....Pcs.                   | 4,882     | 132,707                          | 82,373                          | 4,570         | 165,118                          | 106,972                         | 30,065               | 15,784                   |
| "   Shanghai.....Pcs.                 | 834       | 12,896                           | ...                             | ...           | ...                              | ...                             | ...                  | ...                      |
| Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.         | 306       | 15,666                           | 23,146                          | ...           | 19,039                           | 23,647                          | 8,768                | 12,230                   |
| "   Cotton .....Pcs.                  | 670       | 17,653                           | 27,916                          | ...           | 9,986                            | 26,419                          | 12,922               | 18,149                   |
| Medium & Broad Cloths.....Pcs.        | 284       | 11,691                           | 14,404                          | 582           | 7,781                            | 17,529                          | 15,534               | 13,749                   |
| Camlets.....Pcs.                      | 690       | 21,318                           | 30,877                          | ...           | 15,664                           | 27,726                          | 12,567               | 14,450                   |
| Long Ellis.....Pcs.                   | 965       | 28,670                           | 42,474                          | 1,080         | 23,220                           | 31,066                          | 44,165               | 59,380                   |
| Lastings.....Pcs.                     | 430       | 29,417                           | 47,319                          | ...           | 20,392                           | 56,996                          | 21,736               | 44,107                   |
| Italian Cloth.....Pcs.                | 722       | 43,306                           | 60,632                          | ...           | 38,297                           | 71,925                          | 55,193               | 66,979                   |
| Cotton Lastings & Italians.....Pcs.   | 8,443     | 532,665                          | 649,056                         | ...           | 423,036                          | 903,364                         | 377,114              | 555,507                  |
| Plain & Figured Orleans.....Pcs.      | ...       | 260                              | 680                             | ...           | ...                              | 1,583                           | 1,240                | 5,235                    |
| Cotton Flannels.....Pcs.              | 1,360     | 18,514                           | 24,741                          | 11,250        | 42,035                           | 16,453                          | 69,116               | 64,996                   |
| "   do. Japan.....Pcs.                | ...       | 1,227                            | 1,572                           | 120           | 1,578                            | 4,615                           | ...                  | ...                      |
| Lead in Pigs.....Pcs.                 | 2,529     | 24,527                           | 46,700                          | ...           | 28,476                           | 58,706                          | 7,718                | 5,606                    |
| Iron, Nail Rod.....Pcs.               | 2,259     | 92,637                           | 98,501                          | ...           | 143,848                          | 82,079                          | 66,588               | 53,903                   |
| Kerosine Oil, American Cases.....Pcs. | 60,380    | 1,139,819                        | 1,667,481                       | ...           | 2,128,223                        | 1,881,978                       | 1,137,943            | 304,432                  |
| "   Russian.....Pcs.                  | 9,500     | 231,988                          | 901,959                         | 264,364       | 683,428                          | 1,779,013                       | ...                  | ...                      |



## SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 22nd August, 1898.

| SHARES.                                             | No.     | Value.  | Paid up. | POSITION PER LAST REPORT.         |                     |          | LAST DIVD. & C. |                   | Average dividends for 3 years. | Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends. | CASH QUOTATION |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|
|                                                     |         |         |          | Reserve.                          | At Working Account. | Date.    | To Shareholders | When paid or due. |                                |                                                        | Closing.       |        |
| <i>Banks.</i>                                       |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                 |                   |                                | per cent.                                              |                | Tls.   |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.                        | 80,000  | \$125   | \$125    | \$9,000,000                       | \$376,916.76        | 30-6-98  | *£14            | 15-8-98           | \$24.41                        | 6.50                                                   | \$381.25       | 278.31 |
| Bank of China & Japan Ltd.                          | 106,701 | £8      | £4       | .....                             | £149,481.16         | 31-12-97 | None.           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | nom.           | nom.   |
| Do. ordinary shares                                 | 1,105   | £1      | £1       | .....                             | .....               | .....    | .....           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | £55.0          | nom.   |
| Do. deferred do.                                    | 40,453  | £10     | £8       | .....                             | .....               | .....    | .....           | .....             | .....                          | 6.95                                                   | 17.25          | 12.59  |
| National Bank of China, Ltd.                        | 3,818   | £10     | £1       | \$109,486.64                      | \$4,523.23          | 31-12-97 | †\$1.18         | 1-3-97            | \$1.20                         | .....                                                  | nominal        | nom.   |
| Do. Founders'                                       | 750     | £1      | £1       | .....                             | .....               | .....    | .....           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | \$20.00        | 14.60  |
| <i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>                          |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                 |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.                   | 10,000  | \$250   | \$50     | \$1,280,000.00<br>(c) \$78,634.54 | \$674,784.53        | 30-6-97  | †\$16           | 15-10-97          | \$14.33                        | 6.51                                                   | \$220.00       | 160.60 |
| China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.                       | 24,000  | \$83.33 | \$25     | \$1,000,000.00<br>c 158,393.77    | \$351,807.25        | 30-4-97  | †\$5            | 4-10-97           | \$5.00                         | 8.06                                                   | \$62.00        | 45.26  |
| North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.                          | 5,000   | £100    | £25      | \$250,000.00                      | \$266,252.64        | 31-12-97 | †\$20           | 29-4-98           | \$18.22                        | 10.12                                                  | .....          | 180.00 |
| Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.                       | 6,948   | \$100   | \$60     | \$516,000.00<br>c \$85,561.27     | \$365,858.07        | 31-12-97 | †\$6            | 23-4-98           | \$12.00                        | 9.24                                                   | \$130.00       | 94.90  |
| Canton Insurance Office                             | 10,000  | \$250   | \$50     | \$1,300,000                       | \$4,276.22          | 31-12-96 | †\$5            | 13-1-98           | \$11.00                        | 8.14                                                   | \$135.00       | 98.55  |
| Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.                         | 30,000  | \$100   | \$20     | \$3,220.00                        | \$249,521.11        | 31-12-97 | †\$2            | 27-3-96           | \$0.67                         | 7.44                                                   | \$9.00         | 6.57   |
| <i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>                            |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                 |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.                        | 8,000   | \$250   | \$50     | \$1,046,763.76                    | \$288,875.16        | 31-12-97 | †\$26           | 28-2-98           | \$19.75                        | 5.98                                                   | \$330.00       | 240.90 |
| China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.                      | 20,000  | \$100   | \$20     | \$1,000,000                       | \$237,802.90        | 31-12-97 | †\$6.65         | 28-2-98           | \$6.85                         | 7.06                                                   | \$97.00        | 70.81  |
| <i>Shipping.</i>                                    |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                 |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S.B. Co.                      | 80,000  | \$15    | \$15     | \$609,000                         | \$35,165.16         | 30-6-98  | *\$1.00         | 2-8-98            | \$2.26                         | 8.85                                                   | \$25.50        | 18.61  |
| Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.                           | 49,589  | £10     | £10      | (c) £109,253.44                   | £1,370.70           | 31-12-97 | †\$3.73         | 12-7-98           | \$2.93                         | 7.23                                                   | .....          | 40.50  |
| Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.                          | 20,000  | \$50    | \$50     | \$116,628.14<br>c 60,624.50       | .....               | 30-6-97  | †\$4.00         | 27-9-97           | \$6.00                         | 10.17                                                  | \$59.00        | 43.07  |
| Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares.                   | 16,736  | £10     | £10      | c £17,388.10                      | £1,305.16           | 31-12-97 | { *% 31-3-98    | .....             | .....                          | 5.93                                                   | .....          | 72.50  |
| Do. ord. do.                                        | 1,231   | £10     | £10      | .....                             | .....               | .....    | { *% 31-3-98    | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | nom.           | nom.   |
| Do. do. do.                                         | 15,505  | £10     | £5       | c £123,769.17                     | .....               | .....    | { *% 31-3-98    | .....             | .....                          | 9.64                                                   | .....          | 22.50  |
| <i>Sugar Companies.</i>                             |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                 |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd.                    | 5,000   | \$50    | \$50     | .....                             | \$7,156.07          | 31-8-97  | †\$2            | 23-1-96           | \$0.67                         | 1.71                                                   | .....          | 39.00  |
| China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.                       | 20,000  | \$100   | \$100    | \$140,000                         | \$13,753.31         | 31-12-97 | †\$10           | 23-3-98           | \$6.83                         | 4.08                                                   | \$167.50       | 122.27 |
| Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.                       | 7,000   | \$100   | \$100    | none                              | \$5,900.31          | 31-12-97 | †\$3            | 23-3-98           | \$2.67                         | 6.84                                                   | \$39.00        | 28.47  |
| <i>Mining.</i>                                      |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                 |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Fheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.                     | 20,000  | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$154,503.62        | 31-12-97 | None.           | .....             | none                           | .....                                                  | .....          | 2.25   |
| Punjom Mining Co. Ltd.                              | 60,000  | \$8     | \$5      | .....                             | .....               | .....    | First year      | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | \$6.00         | 4.38   |
| Do. pref. shares.                                   | 30,000  | \$1     | \$1      | .....                             | .....               | .....    | .....           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | \$1.60         | 1.17   |
| Jebebu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.                    | 45,000  | \$5     | \$5      | .....                             | \$38,563.71         | 21-1-98  | *% 15-10-94     | .....             | .....                          | 12.47                                                  | \$3.85         | 2.81   |
| Raub A'lian Gold Min. Co. Ltd.                      | 200,000 | £1      | 14/10    | none                              | \$2,361.17          | 31-3-97  | †\$0.52         | 8-8-98            | \$0.51                         | 1.43                                                   | \$36.00        | 26.28  |
| <i>Docks, Wharves and Godowns.</i>                  |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                 |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Byrd & Co., Ltd., Founders'                         | 200     | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | .....               | .....    | { †\$117        | 29-6-98           | \$78.00                        | .....                                                  | nom.           | nom.   |
| Byrd & Co., Ltd., Ordinary                          | 7,800   | \$100   | \$100    | \$220,000.00                      | \$8,585.40          | 30-4-98  | { †\$15         | 29-6-98           | \$13.67                        | 7.39                                                   | .....          | 185.00 |
| S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.                           | 7,500   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$18,356.95         | 30-6-97  | { †\$12         | 9-9-97            | \$12.67                        | 7.45                                                   | .....          | 170.00 |
| S'hai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.                   | 6,000   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | .....               | .....    | .....           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | 79.00          | 79.00  |
| Do. Founders'                                       | 200     | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$14,916.64         | 30-4-97  | None.           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | 200.00         | 200.00 |
| H'kong & W'poa Dock Co., Ltd.                       | 12,500  | \$125   | \$125    | \$800,000                         | \$98,004.50         | 30-6-98  | *% 22-8-98      | .....             | .....                          | 7.07                                                   | \$447.50       | 326.67 |
| Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.                          | 15,100  | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$16,137.20         | 31-12-97 | †\$3            | 16-8-98           | \$7.75                         | 6.74                                                   | .....          | 115.00 |
| H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.                  | 20,000  | \$50    | \$50     | .....                             | \$9,868.81          | 31-12-97 | †\$1.50         | 1-8-98            | \$2.67                         | 4.56                                                   | \$58.50        | 42.70  |
| <i>Lands.</i>                                       |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                 |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.                       | 26,000  | \$50    | \$50     | \$200,000.00                      | \$4,614.61          | 31-12-97 | †\$2.25         | 18-7-98           | \$4.83                         | 5.75                                                   | .....          | 84.00  |
| H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.                   | 50,000  | \$100   | \$50     | \$1,250,000                       | \$57,856.28         | 31-12-97 | †\$15           | 29-6-98           | \$13.67                        | 5.88                                                   | \$68.00        | 49.64  |
| Kowloon Land & Building Co. Ltd.                    | 5,960   | \$50    | \$30     | none                              | \$164.60            | 31-12-97 | †\$1.00         | 27-1-98           | \$0.87                         | 4.97                                                   | \$17.50        | 12.77  |
| Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.                      | 30,000  | \$10    | \$10     | \$25,000.00                       | \$934.68            | 31-12-97 | †\$6            | 5-3-98            | \$0.59                         | 6.94                                                   | 8.50           | 6.20   |
| <i>Industrial.</i>                                  |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                 |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Shanghai Gas Co.                                    | 3,000   | \$100   | \$100    | \$100,000                         | \$37,574.22         | 31-12-97 | †\$6.00         | 16-7-98           | \$14.41                        | 6.83                                                   | .....          | 211.00 |
| Major Brothers, Ltd.                                | 5,500   | \$50    | \$50     | .....                             | .....               | 31-12-97 | .....           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | 35.00          | 35.00  |
| Ewo Cotton Sp. & W. Co., Ltd.                       | 10,000  | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$2,303.86          | 31-10-97 | †\$3.50         | 24-11-97          | .....                          | .....                                                  | 90.00          | 90.00  |
| International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.                  | 7,620   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$2,678.69          | 30-9-97  | †\$3.50         | 8-11-97           | .....                          | .....                                                  | 90.00          | 90.00  |
| Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. | 6,000   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$21,108.37         | 31-12-97 | None.           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | 87.50          | 87.50  |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.                      | 2,000   | \$500   | \$500    | \$2,366.61                        | \$469.00            | 1-2-98   | †\$20           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | 475.00         | 475.00 |
| Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.                    | 7,500   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | .....               | .....    | First year      | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | 50.00          | 50.00  |
| Shanghai Ice Co.                                    | 540     | \$100   | \$100    | \$6,800.00                        | .....               | 31-10-97 | †\$3            | 20-1-97           | \$9.00                         | 8.04                                                   | .....          | 112.00 |
| Shanghai Rice Mill Co. Ltd.                         | 2,000   | \$25    | \$25     | .....                             | \$649.65            | 31-12-97 | †\$1.75         | 7-2-98            | .....                          | .....                                                  | 25.00          | 25.00  |
| China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.                          | 4,000   | \$50    | \$50     | 1,206.24                          | .....               | 31-12-97 | None.           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | 51.00          | 51.00  |
| American Cigarette Co., Ltd.                        | 1,500   | \$50    | \$50     | .....                             | .....               | .....    | .....           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | 80.00          | 80.00  |
| H'kong Cotton S.W. & D. Co., Ltd.                   | 9,000   | \$100   | \$70     | .....                             | .....               | .....    | First year      | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | \$50.00        | 36.50  |
| S'hai Feather Cleaning Co., Ltd.                    | 300     | \$500   | \$500    | .....                             | .....               | .....    | None            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | 400.00         | 400.00 |
| <i>Tugs and Cargo Bonts.</i>                        |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                 |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.                         | 1,000   | \$100   | \$100    | \$75,000                          | \$780.00            | 31-12-97 | †\$5            | 21-6-98           | \$20                           | 9.75                                                   | .....          | 205.00 |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.                      | 8,600   | T. \$50 | T. \$50  | T. \$64,000.00<br>c 25,235.77     | \$5,357.28          | 31-12-97 | †\$4            | — 8-98            | \$5.83                         | 8.33                                                   | T. \$70.00     | .....  |
| Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ltd.                        | 2,000   | \$100   | \$100    | \$125,425.39                      | \$4,059.45          | 31-12-97 | †\$6            | 5-8-98            | \$14.67                        | 9.17                                                   | .....          | 160.00 |
| Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.                   | 1,000   | \$100   | \$100    | \$57,152.84                       | \$2,048.66          | 31-12-97 | †\$5            | 5-8-98            | \$13.00                        | 8.95                                                   | .....          | 145.00 |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i>                               |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                 |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.                       | 7,200   | £20     | £20      | \$30,000.00                       | \$8,706.64          | 31-12-97 | †\$5.81         | 26-7-98           | \$14.26                        | 4.85                                                   | .....          | 294.00 |
| Tientain Waterworks Co., Ltd.                       | 575     | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$75,557.62         | 30-4-98  | .....           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | T. \$100.00    | .....  |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.                        | 13,000  | \$20    | \$20     | \$42,000.00                       | \$335.06            | 31-12-97 | †\$3.72         | 16-3-98           | \$6.47                         | 9.00                                                   | .....          | 72.00  |
| Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.                     | 3,980   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$199,114.02        | 31-12-96 | None.           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | (j) 150.00     | 150.00 |
| Do. New issue                                       | 4,000   | \$100   | \$50     | .....                             | .....               | .....    | None.           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | nom.           | nom.   |
| Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.                     | 1,800   | \$50    | \$50     | .....                             | \$4,040.09          | 31-12-97 | †\$10           | 23-4-98           | \$4.33                         | 6.37                                                   | .....          | 68.00  |
| J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.                            | 1,200   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$1,166.77          | 31-12-97 | †\$4            | 1-6-98            | \$1.33                         | 2.18                                                   | \$61.00        | 44.53  |
| Hall & Holtz, Ltd.                                  | 6,250   | \$20    | \$20     | \$145,000.00                      | \$6,031.59          | 28-2-98  | †\$2            | 30-4-98           | \$3.67                         | 9.53                                                   | \$38.50        | 28.10  |
| A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.                            | 60,000  | \$10    | \$10     | \$125,000                         | \$9,239.01          | 31-12-97 | †\$5            | 30-5-98           | \$1.00                         | 8.70                                                   | \$11.50        | 8.40   |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.                | 8,200   | £1      | £1       | .....                             | £135.13             | 31-12-96 | None.           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | nom.           | nom.   |
| Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.                         | 30,000  | \$10    | \$10     | none                              | \$5,762.15          | 30-4-98  | †\$5            | 9-7-98            | \$0.50                         | 5.88                                                   | \$8.50         | 6.20   |
| Central Stores, Ltd.                                | 6,000   | \$20    | \$20     | .....                             | \$519,088.54        | 28-2-98  | None.           | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | \$10.00        | 7.30   |

\* For half year. † For year. ‡ Interim dividend. § Final dividend for business year. \$ A deficit. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest. (c) Insurance Fund. (d) Depreciation Fund. (e) Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuations. (f) Bonus. (g) Assuming that they run for the full term. (h) On the 31st December last, there were only £110.0 per share paid up, this, with the further calls of £110.0 per share since paid, cover the deficit. (i) Cum the right to the new issue at par. (k) The Accounts are not published. (l) Interest paid to this date. For all Dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 73.

J. P. BISSET &amp; Co.